BANGOR DAILY WHIG AND COURIER.

BY JOHN H. LYNDE. BANGOR, ME., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 10. 1873. VOLUME XL—NUMBER 9.

BANGOR

Daily Whig & Courier,

PUBLISHED MORNINGS,

At No. 1, East End Kenduskeag Bridge.

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4.00 for Six Months.
2.00 for Three Months.
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

The Bangor Weekly Courier,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,

At the office of the DAILY WHIG AND COURIER, at Two Dollars per Year, invariably in advance.

AGENCIES.

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., 10 State St., Boston, and 37 Park Row, New York, are authorized Agents for receiving Advertisements and Subscriptions for this Paper.
S. R. NILES, Agent, No. 6, Tremont Street, Boston.
GEO. P. ROWELL & Co., Agents, 41 Park Row, N. Y.
HORACE DODD, Agent, Boston.

Subscriptions must in all cases be paid in advance.

The date affixed to the colored slip shows the time to which the subscription is paid. All papers discontinued when the subscription expires.

Business Cards.

PATRONIZE

The New Clothing House,

No. 1 Dolan's Block, Main Street,

where you will find good bargains in

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS,

and have your garments cut and made in the latest and most approved style.

M. [illegible]OYCE & CO.

Special Notice.

THE subscriber, of the late firm of E. & S. S. LOW & CO., tenders thanks to his friends and the public for past patronage long bestowed, and would inform them that he is ready to attend to all orders in the MOVING LINE. Brick, Wood, or Stone Buildings, Raised or Moved to order.

Residence, 28 Centre Street. Box 386.

S. S. LOW.

Bangor, April 1, 1869.

Engines and Boilers for Sale.

The subscriber will sell, at a very low price, a 20-Horse Power Hoadly Portable Steam Engine, in good repair, has been run but a year and a half. Also a 10-Horse Power Stationary Engine, in good running order; and two large, Flue Boilers, one 30 feet and the other 16 feet long, 42 inches in diameter.

Parties wishing convenient, cheap and reliable power, will do well to call and examine our engines.

G. HAthORN & SON

Hathorn's Steam Mill, Etna, Nov 21, 1871

Hardick's Patent

CELEBRATED

NIAGRA STEAM PUMP.

These Pumps can be seen in operation at Dole & Fogg's Works, Front Street, at Barker Brothers' Bleaching Works, and at our shop.

All sizes for sale.

HINCKLEY & EGERY IRON CO., Agents.

Oak St., Bangor, Dec 4, 1872

ELIZABETH WYER,

49 Grove Street,

Will make and repair all kinds of FURS in genteel style and the most thorough manner.

FUR GLOVES made very nice for Gentlemen or Ladies.

Mink and Sable Skins made up so as to please the most particular.

Bangor, Nov. 1, 1872.

TO BUILDERS,

AND

Those Proposing to Build.

THE BANGOR & PISCATAQUIS SLATE COMPANY having attained a depth of from 100 to 110 feet *perpendicular in the solid ledge*, in their Quarry, at Brownville, Maine, are enabled to offer to Builders and those proposing to build, a Roofing Slate, which, in soundness, (no slate being taken from *less* than 100 feet,) strength and elasticity of material, evenness in thickness, fast and unchangeable color, ease and economy of preparation (for laying,) and in fact every requisite of a perfect slate, they do not hesitate to pronounce SUPERIOR to any, foreign or domestic, ever offered for sale in this country.

Orders by letter or otherwise will be promptly filled if addressed to the subscriber.

C. B. ABBOT,

Upper Steamboat Wharf.

Bangor, April 18th, 1871

WM. M. ROBINSON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

And Solicitor in Bankruptcy,

HOULTON, MAINE.

sept27 tf

JAMES H. BURGESS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

WINN, MAINE.

mar2 tf

Notice.

The subscriber has been appointed by the European and North American Railway Company, EMIGRANT AGENT, for the purpose of gathering and publishing information of the extent, value and situation of THE LANDS OF MAINE suitable for settlement, and otherwise encouraging immigration into this State. He is constantly at the office of the Treasurer of said Company, on Washington Street, Bangor, Maine, ready to aid all who are seeking information in regard to those lands, or are desirous of taking up and cultivating any portion of them.

JAMES A. PURINTON.

Bangor June 12, 1871

J. H. CLERGUE,

117 Exchange St., Ladies' and Gents'

WIG MAKER

AND

Hair Manufacturer!

Where can be found a large assortment of the latest style Chignons, Braids, Switches and Curls, Wigs, Half-Wigs and Front Pieces. Old Hair repaired at short notice. Also an assortment of Yankee Notions and Fancy Goods.

mar8

Frank S. Jennison & Co.,

39 Broad St., Old Stand, 39

Are the only authorized persons to sign in liquidation, of the Firm of JENNISON & PIERCE. They will also pay all firm debts.

FRANK S. JENNISON & CO.

Bangor, Nov. 20, 1871. dec2

P. S. & J. B. HUCKINS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

HARD PINE TIMBER,

PLANK & BOARDS,

OAK TIMBER & PLANK,

Oak and Locust Treenails,

Wharf and Dock Border St., East Boston;

Boston Office, 44 Central St.

August 19, 1872. ly

CHAPMAN & DONIGAN,

Attornies at Law,

55 West Market Square,

BANGOR.

Specialities: Collection of demands, Conveyancing, and Criminal Law.

Office open day and evening.

A. J. CHAPMAN. J. W. DONIGAN.

July 16, 1872. tf

J. W. PERRY,

DEALER IN

Coffins, Caskets,

AND

FURNITURE of all Kinds,

Oldtown, Maine.

aug14 TuThSa

Dissolution.

The partnership of [illegible] is this day dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible] will continue the law [illegible]

[illegible]

Bangor, Jan. 1, 1873.

Real Estate.

FOR SALE.

The Real Estate known as the James P. Rich Place is offered for sale.

This property consists of a dwelling house, ell and shed, four or five acres of tillage land, a good orchard, and a fine shore privilege. It is beautifully situated in an excellent neighborhood, about one half mile from Winterport Village, on the Bangor road. Apply to

ANDREW CUSHING,
St. John, N. B., or
GEO. S. HILSBY
Winterport, Me.

sept25 3taw

For Rent.

A desirable tenement just put in thorough repair, convenient for a small family without children. CHARLES KITTREDGE,

dec3 No 89 Harlow St.

For Rent.

Two small but convenient tenements with Stable, on Birch Street.

Apply at Paint Shop, No. 9 State Street

nov28 **H. E. DUNBAR.**

TO LET.

ROOMS WITH POWER. Apply to

J. W. STRANGE,

oct29 tf Franklin Street.

Tenements to Rent.

Enquire at the Insurance Office formerly occupied by the late J. W. HATHAWAY. corner Central and Hammond Streets.

S. H. SHERMAN, Adm'r,

April 3, 1872.

For Rent.

Store No. 20 Main street, now occupied by RINES & CO. One of the best stores and most desirable stands in the city. Possession given Nov. 1st. Also two rooms over the store.

THOMAS HERSEY,

Aug. 30th. tf Pickering Block.

For Rent.

Store No. 33 Broad Street and 13 Pickering Square

Apply to I. W. ALLEN, Depot Block, Old City Point Block, Exchange Street. aug28

BOSTON LEAD CO.

[INCORPORATED IN 1839.]

J. H. CHADWICK & CO., Ag'ts

Office, 22, 24 & 26 Oliver Street,

BOSTON

MANUFACTURERS OF

Boston Pure White Lead,

Dry and Ground in Oil,

DRY AND GROUND ZINC, LITHARGE, RED LEAD, LEAD PIPE, SHEET LEAD, TIN PIPE, TIN-LINED PIPE, IRON PIPE & FITTINGS, PUMPS, &c., &c.

Our Pure White Lead, both dry and ground in oil, we warrant to be strictly pure, and GUARANTEE that for FINENESS, BODY and DURABILITY, it is not surpassed by any Lead in the market, either foreign or American.

☞ In order to protect ourselves, we have adopted as our trade-mark an eight-pointed RED STAR, with our corporate seal in the centre. This is on every package of our Pure Lead. None genuine without it.

aug24 TuTh&S 6m

A New Clothing House.

KELLEY & MARTIN.

PROFESSOR MARTIN, late of S. B. Fifield's, has formed a Copartnership with MR. JOHN A. KELLEY, at

NO. 1 KENDUSKEAG BLOCK, Kenduskeag Bridge.

Would respectfully inform his friends and the public at large, that they have just received a new stock of

CLOTHS of the Latest Styles,

which they are prepared to make up in the best styles and most fashionable manner possible.

PROFESSOR MARTIN'S abilities as a Fashionable and Stylish Cutter, is well known in the City of Bangor and vicinity, as also is that of Mr. KELLEY who is well known as a First Class Tailor. They can warrant

A BETTER FITTING GARMENT,

A BETTER STYLE GARMENT,

A BETTER MADE GARMENT

than you can get elsewhere in Bangor, and equally as good as you can find in Boston,

AT LOWER PRICES

than any other place in this city.

The reason why they can do it is, they do their own work, they pay no large salaries and take it out of the customer.

They have also a new stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING

AND

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

which they sell cheaper than you can buy elsewhere.

The will guarantee satisfaction in all cases or refund your money.

Call and give them a trial before you purchase elsewhere.

MILITARY COMPANIES

will find this the best place to have their uniforms made.

Bangor, August 13, 1872. 3taw

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS

R. H. EDDY,

SOLICITOR OF PATENTS

For Inventions, Trade Marks or Designs

No. 76 State Street, opposite Kilby Street, Boston.

After an extensive practice of upwards of thirty years continues to secure patents in the United States; also in Great Britain, France and other foreign countries. Caveats, Specifications, Assignments, and all papers for Patents, executed on reasonable terms, with despatch. Researches made to determine the validity and utility of Patents of inventions, and legal and other advice rendered on all matters touching the same. Copies of the claims of any patent furnished, by remitting one dollar. Assignments recorded in Washington.

No Agency in the United States possesses superior facilities for obtaining Patents, or ascertaining the patentability of inventions.

All necessity of a journey to Washington to procure a Patent, and the usual great delay there, are here saved inventors.

TESTIMONIALS.

"I regard Mr. Eddy as one of the most *capable and successful* practitioners with whom I have had official intercourse.

CHARLES MASON, Commissioner of Patents."

"I have no hesitation in assuring inventors that they cannot employ a man more *competent and trustworthy*, and more capable of putting their applications in a form to secure for them an early and favorable consideration at the Patent Office.

EDMUND BURKE,
Late Commissioner of Patents."

"MR. R. H. EDDY has made for me over THIRTY applications for Patents, having been successful in almost every case. Such unmistakable proof of great talent and ability on his part, leads me to recommend ALL inventors to apply to him to procure their patents, as they may be sure of having the most faithful attention bestowed on their cases, and at very reasonable charges.

JOHN TAGGART

Boston, Jan. 1, 1873 lyeowly

Farmers National Bank.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Farmers National Bank of Bangor for the choice of Directors and such other business as shall legally come before it will be held at their Banking Room on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, at 11 o'clock A. M. **J. SWETT ROWE.**

Bangor, Dec. 14, 1872. Cashier.

Merchants National Bank.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the choice of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before them, will be held at their Banking room, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, at [illegible] o'clock P. M.

[illegible], Cashier.

Bangor, Dec. 1[illegible], 1872.

First National Bank.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the First National Bank of Bangor, will be held at their Banking Room, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1873, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the choice of Directors, and for such other business as may be legally before them.

[illegible], Cashier.

Bangor, Dec 6, 1872.

Notice.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Second National [illegible] of Bangor [illegible] their Banking Room [illegible] TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, [illegible] for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other business that [illegible]

[illegible]

Bangor, Dec [illegible], 1872.

[illegible]

Two Hundred Cords

DRY SLAB WOOD

FOR SALE.

Orders for delivery left at 48 Exchange Street, will receive prompt attention.

PALMER & JOHNSON.

Bangor Dec. 29, 1871.

GEORGE'S HOTEL,

MAIN ST., THOMASTON, MAINE.

This old, well-known and favorite House has during the past winter, been thoroughly overhauled, remodeled, and supplied with new furniture, in style equal to any Hotel of the day; is now ready for permanent and transient boarders.

The rooms are all light and airy, the arrangement being such, that each room has a view upon MAIN STREET, a street unsurpassed in beauty by none in the State. Making it a most pleasant resort for visitors from cities during the summer seasons.

The Larder will be kept fully supplied with the best the market affords, at all times and seasons, and no pains or expense spared to make the condition of all who may patronize the House agreeable and happy.

Central and commodious Sample Rooms are open in connection with the House, to accommodate Commercial Travelling Agents.

Coaches leave the House to connect with all the Steamers touching at Rockland from east and west, also to convey passengers to and from the cars.

Carleton's well known Livery Stable is connected with the Hotel.

All old acquaintances and friends at the LYNDE HOUSE, where the undersigned officiated as Clerk from its opening, are invited not to forget his present residence. He will be at home and happy to meet them all.

WILLIAM E. BICKFORD, Proprietor.

CHARLES H. GLOVD, Clerk.

Thomaston, June 1st, 1872. june8

Sportsmen

AND

TOURISTS

Visiting the Maritime Provinces can be supplied with all requisite materials for the

FOREST LAKE, RIVER.

AT

Mackenzie Brothers,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, SILK MERCERS

AND

GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

43 King Street, St. John, New Brunswick.

Prices at the above establishment reliable.

oi8 ly

LYNDE HOTEL,

ROCKLAND, MAINE

G. A. LYNDE, - - *Proprietor.*

THE HOUSE has been erected the present season, on the corner of Park and Main St. Rockland, and is now open for the public patronage.

Clean beds, pleasant rooms, good fare, and careful attendance will be offered to the guests of this house, and no pains will be spared to make their stay agreeable. Nearly every room looks out upon the bay, and every room in the house is pleasant, thus affording to persons desirous of enjoying the sea breeze and spending the summer months, an opportunity to do so, without locating on an island, where they can enjoy the sea air and nothing else.

Have taken especial pains to prepare convenient sample rooms.

Carriages to take passengers to and from the house free of charge.

Good Livery Stable connected with the house, and good stable for transient horses.

aug8 tf

RAIL ROAD TICKETS.

PASSENGERS going West and South, can obtain Tickets at Bangor of the undersigned, Agents for the

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

This is a direct, and well managed route,—connecting without change of cars, at Union depots.

Also, Agents for the

ERIE RAILWAY

Tickets to Boston by Rail or Boat; and from Boston to Buffalo by either route; from Buffalo to any point West, or Southwest.

E. F. & W. G. DUREN,

No. 4, Hammond Street,

Next door west of Eastern Express Office.

jan16

PROVINCE HOUSE

ON EUROPEAN PLAN,

183 Washington and 11 Province Court,

Opposite Old South Church, Boston.

G. A. COWAN, Proprietor.
(Late of Parks House.)

This House recently opened. Everything new throughout. Rooms by the day or week. 75 cents and $1.00 per day.

aug28

CHINA

"At Christmas play, and make good cheer,
For Christmas comes but once a year."

GRAND

Celebration

OF THE

CHRISTMAS

HOLIDAYS.

At China Tea Store.

STORE

TEAS!

COFFEES!

SUGARS,

SPICES,

RAISINS,

&c., &c., &c.,

served at

New York and Boston

PRICES,

W. H. ADAMS,

China Tea Store,

[illegible]

[illegible]

The Last Half Million

OF THE

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

ISSUED BY THE

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES

Railroad Company.

Are now offered for sale, about $3,500,000 having already been sold.

The road (212 miles in length) is the air-line low-grade route to Chicago from the Indiana Coal Fields.

That portion of the road (132 miles) which has been in operation since December, 1871, has earned, over and above all expenses,

$262,313.48,

its interest obligation upon Bonds, for the same time, being but $160,416.67 gold.

The net earnings increased from $15,853.45 in December, to $28,399.62, in October (the latter being at the rate of $340,795.44 per annum. The total interest liability upon the total issue of Bonds upon the whole is $280,000 gold. The 132 miles are, therefore, earning, net, more than enough to pay interest upon the entire bonded debt upon the 212 miles.'

These figures give the best assurance, to cautious investors, that the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company are SAFE BEYOND QUESTION.

The Indiana Division, giving direct access to the coal mines, and completing the connection between them and Chicago, will be in operation by January 1st, and the earnings of the road will be thenceforth largely increased.

The company is not in debt, and owns a large and very valuable real estate in Chicago, beside having an equipment of twenty-four first-class locomotives and about 600 cars.

The Bonds are at the rate of $13,500 per mile, are for $1,000 each, and have forty years to run, the interest (at 7 per cent gold), payable in New York, April 1st, and October 1st.

The present price is 90 and interest from October 1st, the Company reserving the right to advance the price at any time.

Early orders are suggested, in order to secure any portion of this extremely desirable loan.

For further particulars, statement of earnings, maps of the line, &c., apply to

Messrs. Bowler & Merrill,

Bankers & Brokers,

142 Exchange St. Bangor, Me.

OR

W. B. SHATTUCK & CO.,

Bankers,

23 Nassau St., New York,

General Agents.

dec18 d&w3m

Traffic Guarantee

AND

REDEMPTION BONDS

OF THE

SPRINGFIELD AND ILLINOIS SOUTHEASTERN RAILWAY.

Road 228 miles long, entirely completed and equipped. First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds. Only $15,000 per mile. Interest payable semi-annually at the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company in New York.

PRICE 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

This Road has a Traffic Guarantee from the well-known "Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway," by which it is estimated that from One Hundred to Two Hundred Thousand Dollars of these Bonds will be redeemed by lot, at par and accrued interest, each year, giving the fortunate holder 10 per cent. profit, besides 9 per cent. interest upon the investment.

We invite the attention of Capitalists and Investors to this security as a particularly desirable and safe one, and should be glad to furnish Pamphlets and Maps and full particulars upon written or personal application.

We have also for sale a small balance of the Quarterly Coupon 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the "LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY" of INDIANA, a completed Road running for twelve miles through the CELEBRATED BLOCK COAL FIELD.

Government Bonds and all marketable securities taken in exchange at the market rates.

JONES & SCHUYLER,

No. 12 Pine St. New York.

Or P. M. BLAKE, Agent

No. 9 Central Street, Bangor.

nov23 3m

New Firm

AND

NEW GOODS.

J. W. THOMPSON and NATHAN P. KELLOGG have entered into a partnership with the firm name of THOMPSON & KELLOGG, and will keep a choice stock of

Family Groceries,

at the old stand of J. W. THOMPSON & CO., No. 19 Central Street.

They intend to keep a choice stock of all groceries needed in a family, which they will promptly deliver to customers, and at prices as low as at any similar establishment.

We shall give earnest attention to business, and endeavor to merit public patronage.

Old friends are especially invited to give us a call.

J. W. THOMPSON
NATHAN P. KELLOGG.

dec5

LIVE BAIT.

FOR PICKEREL, at

CAPT. E. T. BURGESS', Pushaw, Me. or RAMSDELL & NEAL, Bangor.

dec23 4w

GO WEST!

You can save $4 on each Ticket

by buying via

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

To Canada, Detroit, Chicago, Saginaw, St. Paul, Salt Lake City, Denver, San Francisco and all points

West, Northwest and South west!

THE GRAND TRUNK is in splendid running condition, is fully supplied with first-class rolling stock, [illegible]

[illegible] PALACE CARS,

and is making the best connections and quickest time of any [illegible] Route.

[illegible] to Chicago, and not [illegible]

For full particulars enquire at the old agency,

No. [illegible] Main

WM. FLOWERS,

[illegible] Agent

[illegible]

Manufactory of [illegible]

[illegible]

Whig & Courier.

Daily Established 1834 - - - Weekly 1815.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For one square (one inch in space) one insertion,	$1 00
For one square, two insertions,	1 25
For one square, three times in the Daily,	1 50
For one square, one week,	2 00
each week's continuance,	75
For half-square, one time,	75
For half-square, three times,	1 00
For half-square, one week,	1 25
each week's continuance,	40
For one square, in Weekly, three times,	1 50
each week's continuance,	25

SPECIAL NOTICES.

$2,50 per square for first week—$1,00 per square for continuance.

DOUBLE COLUMN ADVERTISEMENTS, inserted at the rate of "Special Notices."

☞ Advertisements continued *three times a week* at two-thirds price; *two times a week*, one half price; *one time a week*, one third price.

☞ Advertisements, where the time of insertion is not specially designated, will be continued until otherwise ordered.

☞ All Transient Advertising must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements under the head of "Business Notices" 10 cents per line, each insertion, for solid matter, and 15 cents per line for leaded.

THE "ELEVENTH MAINE" AT FAIR OAKS.

The following account of the participation of the gallant Eleventh Maine in the battle of Fair Oaks, is from the address delivered by Gen. H. M. Plaisted at the Regimental Reunion in this city last June:

At 11 o'clock A. M. I reported as division officer of the day, to Gen. Casey, at his headquarters opposite our camp. While there Lieut. J. Barrall Washington of the rebel Gen. Johnston's staff was brought in from the picket line captured that morning by Co. D, men of the 11th. This circumstance, with others, led Gen. Casey to believe a battle was impending. He immediately ordered his division under arms.

Returning to camp, I ordered the regimental teams loaded up with the commissary and hospital stores, and the sick of the regiment, moved to the rear and then rode to the front with Gen. Casey. He had ordered the 103d Pa. up to the support of the picket line and placed Spratt's Battery in position on the right of the Richmond road, in Barkers field, a quarter of a mile in advance of our intrenched line. By this time the firing on the picket line was heavy and continuous. Proceeding to the out-posts with Capt. Davis of the 11th, Provost Marshal of the division, we found the pickets retiring slowly fighting it out bravely. But the 103d Pa., broke at the first volley. They were new troops under the command of a major who could not handle them. Capt. Davis went for them furiously, cutting right and left with his sword; but no efforts could stay them. Emerging from the woods I met Gen. Casey and told him the pickets were coming in and that the fields beyond the woods were full of advancing columns of the enemy. He turned to Lieut. B. B. Foster of the 11th, on his staff, and directed him to order up Naglee's brigade to the support of Spratt's Battery. It was not long in coming for the regiments were in line when I left camp. I have been thus particular in stating the circumstances at the opening of this battle, because it was charged at the time and the country believed it, that our division was surprised in camp.

I met the 11th under Maj. Campbell about a hundred yards in rear of the Battery and halted it in line across the road, to give the men time to load. We were now under fire, a smart musketry fire, the shots whacking and splintering the oak fences of the road, and splashing the water of the ditches at a great rate.

Having loaded we moved to the right into the field until under cover of a point of woods then in line to the front, to a position at the right of the battery, losing only two men in the movement. The men all lay down behind a little ridge which quite protected them and were eager enough for the rebel onset. But it was not our good fortune to receive the enemy there. Gen. Casey in order to save his artillery, ordered the brigade to charge. Gen. Naglee riding in front of our line, in a storm of bullets gave the order. With the 104th and 52d Pa. on our right we charged across the open space three or four hundred yards and drove the enemy into the woods. The 11th halted on a line with the 104th Pa. about fifty yards from the woods, when we opened fire. Our position, across a little ridge was greatly exposed and the fire of the rebels from the cover of the woods was terrible. Speaking of this moment, of the charge, Gen. Casey in his official report says: "When the charge had ceased (but not until the brigade had reached the edge of the woods) the most terrible fire of musketry commenced that I have ever witnessed." Flesh and blood could not long endure. Our line began to look thin and spectral. But there was no thought of retreat. I gave the order to advance. "Advance to the fence," was the order—a low fence twenty or thirty yards in front. The line did not instantly move and the order was repeated. Then the color bearer stepped out in front and with colors streaming, advanced to the fence followed by the whole line, what was left of it. The boys now lay down behind the fence and with a shout of exultation continued the fight with deadly precision.—Now a rebel line advances! its colors are in the open field. "That flag must come down," exclaimed one. Willie Parker of Co. C and at the crack of his rifle down it came. The rebel line wavers, then retires to the cover of the woods again, and the fight continues.—Looking back to the battery I saw that all the pieces were moving off save one, the horses of which had been killed. But a few of the gunners were working this piece with a will as if they at least would stand by us. Beyond the Richmond road 400 yards in our rear the rebel lines had broken out in force and were attacking our intrenched line. Glancing to the right for the 104 the Pennsylvania, that was gone. Now we must retreat or be captured. "Retreat" is ordered, but not until half of our little battalion had fallen, and two thirds of its officers, the flag staff shot away, and the flag riddled with bullets.

Lieut. West commanding Co. C. fell just as the order was given to advance to the fence. "I'm struck" were his only words as he sank upon the ground clutching the earth with his hands. Lieut. Folsom, whose company (K) was on picket and who volunteered to fight with "C," took his place and after many equally well fought field is here with us to-day. So is Capt. Hill, of the same Co., who volunteered to lead Co. F; Lieut. Hume, who was made Adjutant on the field for his bravery and activity, and also Lieut. Col. Campbell, who, as directed to the left when we opened fire, to caution the men to fire lower, expecting every moment to see him fall as he moved along the line giving his calm, clear words of command: "Fire lower boys." "aim lower." Lieut. Rice, Co. G, was sick in his quarters, when his regiment was called, said to his sick comrades: "All who can hold up your heads, follow me." He buckled on his cartridge box and fought it out in the ranks until mortally wounded. Lieut. Clark, wounded in the retreat, lived to receive his death wound on another field. Lieut. Fox, among the wounded that day, he is with us, the whole of him, though if he could produce the coat he wore on other fields, all would say it was sadly in need of reconstruction.

But to our dead comrade, Sergeant Eaton, the brave color bearer, to him, above all, I give my homage. He bore our standard bravely—when the order was given: 'Forward to the fence' he was the first to reach it, and when the staff was shot away, he supplied its place with his own body [illegible] knee on the ground and leaning [illegible] dead body of Willis Marston, one of his Color Guard, he held up the old flag as high as he could reach in the teeth of a fire, which it would seem no mortal could see and live.

But of all the sufferers of that field, now living, who can compare with John Whitcomb, Jr., whose leg was carried away by a cannon ball, and who lay on the field without succor [illegible] ered, for he could make no sign, his mangled limb [illegible] who has since suffered three several amputations of [illegible], what is left of him.

General [illegible] of the Chickahominy, [illegible]

[illegible]

says: For three and a half hours we contested every inch of the ground with the enemy, and in that time did not yield the half of one mile. We fought from 1 to 4.30 p. m, with little assistance, and till dark with our comrades of other brigades and divisions whenever we could be of service. That the brigade fought well none could deny, for the bodies of its slain were found over part of the field, and where these bodies lay were found double the number of the enemy. The list of our casualties shows the brigade lost 42 per cent. of its officers, and 37 per cent. of the men. Of the 11th Me, led into the fight by Col. Plaisted, 62 per cent. were killed and wounded. Gen. Naglee was wounded and every Colonel of the brigade killed or wounded save one. Col. Bailey, commanding the artillery of the division, fought his guns in one and the same position until they were all captured and then yielded them only with his life. His Lieut-Col., Major, and Adjutant fell by his side, all killed. Gen. Casey was not surprised nor did his division behave discreditably.

The disaster of that day was simply the natural result of our position, so close to the whole rebel army, and so distant from the main army. McClellan got astride of the Chickahominy; with one wing of his army south of it, thrust up close to Richmond, and the other wing on the north side opposite and no bridges, no means of communication between the two wings except by the way of Bottom Bridge, a circuit of 20 miles.

The necessity for those connecting bridges was so apparent that Gen. Naglee went to work to build one, which he proposed to present to Gen. McClellan. For three days the pioneers of the 11th, and two companies under Lieut. West, were at work at this bridge. The first day they were mistaken for rebels and fired on by Sedgwick's pickets on the north bank. This hastily constructed affair thrown across the Chickahominy by the Maine lumbermen, saved the left wing of the army on the 31st. Sumner crossed this bridge in the afternoon, with Sedgwick's division and attacked the flank of the enemy, as he was pressing us hard, and arrested his advance.

There was no time for the rebels to concentrate on Sumner's single division and beat it before night closed the day; and during the darkness of that night, Sumner crossed by that same little bridge, Richardson's division of his corps, in which was the gallant Howard. These two divisions aided by the left wing and Heintzleman's corps, beat the rebel army on the morning of the 2d day, and sent it back to Richmond in confusion.

THE STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS.

[From the Portland Press.]

The opposition to the State College at Orono is fast disappearing. To silence opposition, to shut the mouths of croakers, there is nothing like success. It is hard to make intelligent people believe that an institution that offers such inducements to young men as to bring seventy-five of them at the beginning of the fifth year from all parts of the State and to infuse them such a *corps d'esprit* as never to lose one of their members, is in any way a failure. True, it was a dubious look at first and was a fit mark for the pedantic critic of "mushroom colleges" and the local legislator who spent his coarse jokes upon "book farming," in barbaric English; but such practical and experienced men as ex-Gov. Coburn and his associates Messrs. Perley, Oak, Stetson and others realized the need of the institution and gave their best efforts to secure the measure of success it has attained.

The present Legislature will be called upon by the same board of trustees that have shown themselves so worthy of confidence, to extend further aid to give the institution the means to make it more efficient. The intelligence of the State, we are sure, are in favor of its having such reasonable aid as its merits clearly entitle it.

There are several reasons why the State of Maine should make the Orono school a success:

First. It is the only larger school east of the Penobscot, or in fact, east of the Kennebec that has received the patronage of the State. Bowdoin, Colby, Bates, Kent's Hill, have all received State aid, amounting in the aggregate to several times as much as will be required to put the Orono school on a firm basis.

Second. The Orono college from its location and character will never detract from the patronage of the others. It is a matter of doubt if any of those now pursuing a course of study at Orono would have either been inclined or been able to attend either of the other institutions in the State. Its annual classes will largely come from the young men on the farm, who are not able to pursue a course of study at the other institutions, but by free tuition, and with an opportunity to work a few hours a day, are able to secure an education to which they could not otherwise attain.

Third. Maine, as we believe, is entering upon a new era of development. If all signs do not point the wrong way, the present industries in this State will be greatly enlarged and new ones will spring up, all of which will require men with the practical education that it is within the design and scope of the College of Mechanic Arts to give to young men. The changing relations of our agricultural interests consequent upon cheap transportation with the West will also call upon the Orono school for valuable aid. Already a series of experiments with different crops and fertilizers have been begun which could not be made upon a single farm. The results of these experiments will be of great advantage in the course of a few years.

Fourth. Another benefit to be derived from the College is that it will give to a locality where they are greatly needed a hundred teachers for winter schools. These young men can and will be the means of communicating a vast deal of practical information gathered at the school on topics connected with their course of instruction, which will give a new impetus to agricultural pursuits.

Fifth. It is a long lamented fact that a large part of the more intelligent young men leave our rural towns for other pursuits.—They have been taught that there is no rewards to be obtained at home and go out to seek their fortunes, thus too often swelling the ranks of the consumers at the expense of the producers. It is believed that the new life which this school, in connection with other agencies, will infuse into agriculture in Maine and kindred industries, will have a tendency to check this tide of wealth in brain and muscle that has for two decades kept our population at a stand still and reduced it at an alarming rate in some localities. At all events if the experiment will not cost over $25,000 a year, it is worth trying.

Sixth. The graduates of the higher institutions of learning seek the professions and a few business pursuits. None return to the farms and few to the factory; let Maine make use of the bounty offered by the general government to see if men cannot be so educated as to return to those great sources of our National and State wealth, prepared to successfully carry the work forward.

It is not our purpose to detract from the well earned reputation of our established Maine colleges. They have their sphere with which the new institution cannot interfere.—In their numerous alumni and religious adherents they have crowds of friends and patrons that the Orono school cannot secure.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE INVESTIGATION.—The majority and minority reports of the special committee instituted to investigate the charges brought against the management of the East River Bridge Company of New York, which were made public Thursday make some startling developments. Among the other allegations in the majority report is the statement that the Financial Committee of the corporation has never held a single meeting, and as a consequence has no record whatever. This apparently loose way of [illegible] has awakened great indignation among the tax-payers of New York [illegible] the individual stockholders in the enterprise. A strong effort is being made to oust the superintendent and [illegible] men of the management. There is evidently lively times ahead in connection with the East River bridge management.

As near as can be ascertained the total amount expended in the construction of the bridge [illegible], while the [illegible]

[illegible]

OUR FOREIGN COMMERCE.

The House Committee on Commerce on Tuesday had under consideration Mr. Shellabarger's bill for the encouragement of the foreign commerce of the United States. It constitutes the Secretaries of the Treasury, Navy and Interior, and the Postmaster General, a Board to be known as the Board of Commissioners of Commerce, whose powers and duties shall be to prepare and execute, and cause to be enforced, all contracts in which the Government of the United States is interested, and which may be authorized by law to be made in aid of the foreign or domestic commerce of the United States; to see to the due execution and enforcement of all contracts made for the promotion of commerce, and to the faithful performance of their duties by all officers having duties to discharge in aid of commerce, including officers having charge of the interests of immigrants and American seamen; to collect commercial statistics; to make provision for the establishment of steamship lines with foreign ports, and in fact to have general charge and control over the commercial interests of the country. One section of the bill authorizes the board to offer a bounty of not more than $15 per ton to be paid each year for a period of five years for the construction in the United States of iron steamships and $12 per ton for other steamships of not less than 1000 tons each, nor exceeding 500,000 tons in the aggregate, and not more than 100,000 tons shall be authorized in any one year; the said ships to be employed exclusively in the foreign trade. For the encouragement of the coasting trade, it is provided that there shall be allowed and paid upon every first-class sailing vessel of not less than 300 tons burden hereafter constructed in the United States and launched in, finished, and authorized to engage not more than three months in any one calendar year in the coasting trade of the United States, the sum of $12 for each ton of the registered tonnage of any such vessel. The committee will probably be called once more this session, and Mr. Shellabarger wants to have the bills ready to be reported. It meets with favor from all of the Republican members of the Committee on Commerce, but is opposed by the Democratic members on the ground that it is another evidence of a tendency to centralization, and that it will result eventually in the establishment of a department of commerce.

STATE NEWS.

Hay sells in Thomaston from $17 to $20 per ton.

Thomaston with 3000 inhabitants, has thirty six stores with a prospect of more.

Ground was discovered at Thomaston, New Year's day entirely free from frost.

The Press says there are only seven cases of small pox in Portland.

The annual meeting of the York County Agricultural Society will be held at the City Building, Saco, on Saturday afternoon Jan. 25th.

The Times says that Sheriff Warren has appointed Obadiah Durgin of Saco, and Capt. R. M. Stevens of Biddeford, to be deputy sheriffs.

A Bethel farmer informs the Oxford Democrat that hops at ten cents a pound pay better than corn at $1 a bushel, or hay at $10 a ton.

Enoch Waugh of Parkman has a pair of twin colts eighteen months old, which it is said that he cannot distinguish from each other.

A quarry man in Thomaston gave all the men in his employ a turkey-dinner New Years day. They didn't work that afternoon in the quarry.

In Bethel the winter thus far is hard on lumber-men, as no medows or low places are passable. Oxen mire as in summer.

A little son of Mr. Kimball of Stevens' Plains, Deering had his foot badly injured by the horse cars, Tuesday. No bones were broken, but the heel and ankle were badly jammed.

A little daughter of Wm. Ridlon of Kezar Falls, some three or four years of age fell backward into a bucket of boiling water a few days ago, scalding herself very severely.

The Waterville Mail says that a petition for a division of that town, headed by A. P. Benjamin, chairman of the board of selectmen of the West Village, is circulating there for signatures. Over 250 have been added.

During the year just closed, there have been given at the post office in Biddeford, 1039 money orders, receiving therefor $20,345. In the same time there has been paid out on orders received $19,505.

Mr. Octavus Watts of Jonesboro, broke his leg last week while at work in the logging woods on Machias River.

Messrs. Duran and Winslow of Casco, are cutting the pine and oak timber on the Pike lot, this winter. There is some very good timber. The largest pine scaled 1716 feet. The oak is sawed into staves at their mill near Webbsville. Two white ash trees cut on the lot scaled 3000 feet.

Messrs. Heath & Crosby of Waterville are lumbering extensively this winter. They have a tract of 2,000 acres of fine timber land in Burnham and employ 60 men and 16 horses in the woods. They are cutting masts and spars and ship timber which goes to Belfast, and other lumber which is manufactured at their mills in Benton.

There are nineteen large tanneries in Maine which use annually 110,000 cords of bark. This bark tans from 10,000 to 11,000 tons of leather. The average cost of the bark is $6 50 per cord and aggregating $715,000 annually. The leather is generally tanned by the hundred or ton, for which $40 per ton is paid, and this costs over $400,000. The freight on hides and leather costs $50 per ton, and aggregates $200,000. One of the largest of these tanneries is owned and conducted by Messrs. Neal Dow & Son.

Miniature Almanac. Friday, Jan. 10

(BANGOR TIME)

Sun Rises,	7 24	Moon Sets	4 52 AM
Sun Sets,	4 39	High Water,	8 14 AM
Length of Days,	9 15		8 44 PM

Marine Journal.

PORT OF WINTERPORT.

WEDNESDAY, Jan 8.

ARRIVED.

Sch Sparta, Hopkins, Salem
Sch Melbourne, Hilton, Boston
Sch Elizabeth, from Boston
Sch Ellen Ann, Clark, Boston

THURSDAY, Jan 9.

CLEARED.

Sch Ringleader, Smith, Boston

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Information has been received at the Treasury Department at Washington that the ordinances of the Italian Quarantine of the 19th of Oct and 23d of Nov, last, in regard to ships coming from Odessa, Taganrog and Mariaupole, have been extended to all ships coming from the Black sea and the Sea of Azof. Also that vessels destined for Italian ports from the Austrian ports have been relieved from the strict quarantine imposed in the early part of Nov on such vessels, on account of the decrease of the cholera in Austria and Hungary.

MEMORANDA.

Messrs Chas H. Chase & Co have sold the barque Linda Stewart, of Thomaston, to David H. Drummond and others of Portland at private terms. She will be commanded by Capt Samuel Stinchfield, and is loading at Portland for Matanzas.

Frenchm Bay, at Hancock, is frozen over and the new three-masted schooner built by J. M. Blaisdell, and the Lizzie Lee of Lamoine, both bound to Boston, are frozen in.

DISASTERS.

Brig Lena Thurlow, Corbett, from Philadelphia for Portsmouth, N H, with a cargo of coal, was run through by ice and sunk, night of 6th inst. near Chester, Pa.

Brig Annie Lindsley, of Belfast, N. B., completed repairs at Eastport, and sld for St. John, N B, 5th ult.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

ELLSWORTH. Ar 1st, sch J. K Woodard, Woodard, Boston.

CASTINE. Ar 5th, schs Bagaduce, Devereux, and [illegible], Gray, Boston.

[illegible] Bowden, Boston.

[illegible]

EDGARTOWN. In port 4th, schs Nile, Metcalf, and Idaho, bound E.

Also eld, brig Clara Louise, Heuraben, Portland; sch Paragon, Hickey, Eastport.

Ar 5th, sch Leola, Ray, Ellsworth, Coquimbo, Lewis, and Waterwitch, Ames, Rockland; Nellie Doe, Richardson, Newburyport, with a portion of the cargo of Sea Francis.

NEWBURYPORT. Ar 7th, sch Nellie Doe, Richardson, from wreck.

NEWPORT. Ar 7th, sch Eureka, Stanley, [illegible] Baltimore.

Sld 7th, schs Waterfall, Cameron, New York [illegible]; Annie Murchie, Merrill, and Luner, Wallis, [illegible] dence for Jacksonville.

BOSTON. Cld 8th, sch Susan, Malony, Calais.

NEW BEDFORD. Ar 7th, sch Louisa Frances, Keller, New York.

NEW YORK. Ar 7th, barque Etta Loring, Loring, fm Yokohama.

Also ar 7th, schs Freddie Walter, Smith, Portland; [illegible] Stimpson, Stimpson, Eastport.

Cld 7th, brig Annie Gardner, Hatch, Georgetown, [illegible]; sch Santrucz, Clark, Jacksonville.

PHILADELPHIA. Cld 5th, [illegible] A Johnson, [illegible] Providence.

Sld, brig Lena Thurlow, Portsmouth; sch Maggie [illegible] land.

BALTIMORE. Ar 4th, sch Mary C Free, [illegible] Red River, SC.

Below 7th, brig Torrent, [illegible], Havana.

WILMINGTON, N C. Cld 4th, sch Jessie S Clark, [illegible] New York.

CHARLESTON. Ar 6th, brig W H Parks, from Baltimore.

SAVANNAH. Sld 3d, sch Howard, Wooster, Jacksonville.

BRUNSWICK. Cld 31st, sch Nellie Treat, Trott, New York.

KEY WEST. Going in 31st, an unknown sch, supposed from Bangor, Me, with lumber, 34 days out.

FOREIGN PORTS.

At Callao 13th, ship Isaac Rich, Sheldon, [illegible] from Ely and Island for Hampton Roads.

Ar at Cardenas 28th ult, sch John C Libbey, [illegible] Bath.

In port 16th, sch Annie, Whiting, Hutchinson, for New York.

Sld from Havana 31st, sch Maggie D Marston, Marston, Baltimore.

Ar at Halifax 5th, sch Edith, Randall, Cow Bay, for Boston.

At Messina 10th ult, barque J H Pearson, [illegible] for Boston.

Ar at Matanzas 29th, brigs Helen O Phinney, Boyd, Portland; W H Bicknore, Bicknore, do, Eudorus, [illegible] do.

At Tampico 19th ult, sch Susan Stetson, for Boston, ldg.

At Valparaiso Nov 29th, ship Norway, [illegible], [illegible] orders.

Chartered—Ship W F Horley, Small, to load [illegible] for New York.

Ar at Barbados 21st ult, brig E C [illegible], Boston.

SPOKEN.

Jan 4, lat [illegible] N, lon [illegible] sch Moses Patten, [illegible] South.

Dec 21, lat 24 55, lon 37 33 ship Republic, [illegible] for Liverpool.

Dec 24, lat 25 25, lon 68 40 barque [illegible] Liverpool for Matanzas.

Assignee's Sale.

In pursuance of orders of the District Court of the United States for the District of Maine, I shall sell at public auction, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 18th day of January, 1873, at the store of John Osborn, No 24 West Market Square, in Bangor, the following described articles belonging to the estate of John Osborn, Bankrupt.

One large Howard Regulator Clock, in perfect order; cost price $300.

One Safe, built to order at a cost of $[illegible], good as new.

One Fancy Clock with glass shade.

One Show Case.

All the above articles being mortgaged to secure the payment of $460 and interest from Sept. 16th, 1872, they will be sold subject to said mortgage.

Also, the entire stock and materials of said John Osborn, consisting of Watches, Chains, Watch Materials, &c., including a fine assortment of Watch Glasses and Cases.

Also one large Safe with double doors, fitted with watch trays; &c.

Said articles can be seen in said store until time of sale.

C. F. WOODARD,

Assignee of Estate of said John Osborn.

dec31

Stereoscopic Views

A new lot received by

dec31 **D. BUGBEE & CO.**

THE GREAT FIELD OF AMERICA!

Healthful Climate, Free Homes, Good Markets.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD offers for sale its Lands in Central and Western Minnesota, embracing: 1. The best of Wheat Land; 2. Excellent Timber for the Mill, the Farm and the Fire; 3. Rich Prairie Pasturage and Natural Meadow, watered by clear Lakes and running streams—in a Healthful Climate, *where Fever and Ague is unknown.*

Grain can be shipped hence by lake to market as cheaply as from Eastern Iowa or Central Illinois. Cars now run through these Lands from Lake Superior to Dakota. Price of land close to track $4.00 to $8.00 per acre; further away $2.50 to $4.00. Seven Years' Credit; Warrantee Deeds, Northern Pacific 7-30 Bonds, now selling at par, received for land at $1.10. No other unoccupied Land present such advantages to settlers.

SOLDIERS under the New Law (March, 1872) get 160 acres FREE, near the railroad, by one and two years' residence.

TRANSPORTATION AT REDUCED RATES furnished from all principal points East to purchasers of Railroad Lands, and to Settlers on Government Homesteads. Purchasers, their wives and children, Carried free over the Northern Pacific Road. Now is the time for Settlers and Colonies to get Railroad Lands and Government Homesteads close to the track.

Send for Pamphlet containing full information, map and copy of New Homestead Law. Address:

LAND DEPARTMENT, NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD, ST. PAUL, MINN.,

OR 23 FIFTH AVENUE,
Corner 9th St., New York.

june8 W&S6mootwly23

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

AND

Holloway's Ointment.

The grand principle that operates in these wonderful medicines, is the power that they possess in purifying the turgid blood, and expelling corrupt humors from the system.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS consist of a careful and peculiar admixture of the finest Vegetable Extracts, Herbs and Medicinal Gums. Possessing not a grain of mineral in their combination, they never expose those who use them to any danger, at any time or season. No mother need hesitate to prescribe them to her children, and the most delicate constitution can use them with as great a benefit as the most vigorous and powerful frame.

HOLLOWAY & CO., Sole Proprietors,

78 Maiden Lane, New York.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment are sold at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box or pot. A great saving is made by buying the larger sizes.

B. F. BRADBURY, Agent, Bangor.

may14, 1872 eod&wly29

This is to give notice, that on the 7th day of January, A. D., 1873, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Alfred M. Edgerly, of Greenbush, in the County of Penobscot and State of Maine, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt, individually, and as member of the firm Edgerly & McPheters, on his own petition, filed Jan 4th, 1873, that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by Law, that a meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Bankrupt Court Room in Bangor, before Chas. Hamlin, Esq., Register, on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

R. A. HEAD,

Deputy U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

jan9 eThS&w1t2

AGENTS Wanted for Great Fires of History, Chicago, Boston, Portland, New York, London, etc. Causes, Systems of Extinguishing Fire, Safes, Fire-Proof Buildings, Bank Vaults, Insurance, &c. Thrilling, Humorous, Pathetic. *Only complete Illustrated work. Going like Hot Cakes.* Write Worthington, Dustin & Co., Hartford Ct. sep30 6mw39

State of Maine.

PENOBSCOT, ss. Court of Probate, December Term, A. D. 1872.

Upon the petition of Jane R. Copp, sister of, and Ellen Huse, mother of Alice K. U. Huse, late of Bangor, in said County, deceased, that the administration of the estate of said deceased may be granted to James M. Copp, of Corinth, in said County

ORDERED, That said petitioners give public notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order thereon, to be published three weeks successively in The Bangor Weekly Courier, a newspaper published in Bangor, in said County, citing them to appear at a Court of Probate for said County, to be held, at the Probate Office in said Bangor, on the last Tuesday in January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

JOHN E. GODFREY, Judge.

A true copy,—Attest:

AMBROSE C. FLINT, Register.

State of Maine.

PENOBSCOT, ss. Court of Probate, December Term, A. D. 1872.

AMOS F. STEVENS, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of Daniel Seaborn, late of Dixmont, in said County, deceased, having presented the same for Probate.

ORDERED, That said Executor give public notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this Order to be published, three weeks successively in The Bangor Weekly Courier, a newspaper published [illegible], that they may appear [illegible] County, to be held at [illegible] Court of Probate [illegible], on the last Tuesday [illegible] at ten of the clock in the [illegible], if any they have, why [illegible] should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

JOHN E. GODFREY, Judge.

A true copy—Attest: AMBROSE C. FLINT, Register.

Whig & Courier.

JOHN H. LYNDE, - - PROPRIETOR.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1873.

CONGRESS AND THE UNION PACIFIC.

We yesterday printed an article from the Boston Daily *Advertiser*, giving a history of the relations of the Union Pacific Railway and the Credit Mobilier. With the most of the conclusions of that article the public will generally coincide, but the feeling of pride in the reputation of a Massachusetts Congressman has, perhaps, induced our Boston contemporary to place a more favorable construction upon the acts and purposes of Oakes Ames than will be generally accepted. As, probably, the wealthiest man in Congress, and one remarkably familiar with the value of stocks and securities, he was naturally sought for advice by fellow-members who desired to make safe and profitable investment of any surplus funds, as in the case of Judge Bingham, who occupied a seat by his side for years, and for whom Ames invested $2,500 in Credit Mobilier and other stocks. But it appears that in the other cases Mr. Ames industriously sought to induce his associates to take shares of this stock, in several instances with unusual generosity offering to carry it for them until paid for and, in each case, we believe, selling it at a rate much below its market value. His eagerness to part with property of such value, going to the extent of offering it at par and guaranteeing ten per cent. dividends, while permitting the payment for the stock to abide the pleasure of the buyer, is not adequately accounted for by the statement that he had a heavier amount than he wished to hold, and hence disposed of a portion to his friends, for he would seem to be as able to "carry" the stock for himself, as to retain it for the profit of others. A more plausible explanation is found in the declaration of ex-Congressman Alley, that "Ames was trying to sell it to everybody, especially to those who had *influence, power, and money*." As little or no ready "money" was obtained from Congressmen, it is to be inferred that he desired their "influence" and "power," which was entirely conferred by their position as public legislators.

While, therefore, it is difficult to ascribe Ames' efforts to distribute this stock in Congress to any but interested motives, the serious moral delinquency of those with whom he had these transactions does not follow as a necessary sequence. The Pacific Railway had, as was supposed, obtained all the legislation which it would require, and none of the members apprehended that it would come before them again in their official capacity. But it seems that, of the long list paraded during the political campaign, Mr. Blaine declined at the outset to have anything to do with the stock; Mr. Colfax was persuaded to promise to take twenty shares, but subsequently refused to have anything to do with it; Mr. Wilson promptly cancelled the investment of $2,000 of his wife's funds; Mr. Scofield invested $1,000 which he subsequently withdrew; Ames offered to carry $1,000 for Mr. Kelley, but it was never transferred; Elliot, of Mass., never had any shares; Dawes gave Ames $1,000 to invest, but reclaimed the money before any stock was transferred; Fowler, of Tenn., had none; Mr. Boutwell refused to take any of the stock; Oakes Ames invested $2,000 for Mr. Bingham, partly in Credit Mobilier and partly in other securities, which he held for a time; Gen. Garfield promised to take ten shares, but never received any; and the son-in-law of James Brooks became the owner of fifty shares.

Unfortunately for the effort to give this matter a political complexion, Mr. Brooks, who was a Government Director as well as a prominent Democrat, appears by McComb's testimony to have acquired by far the largest interest in this stock, and to have been the only one to receive any considerable profit therefrom. His silence during the campaign, while his Republican colleagues were so fiercely attacked, will deprive him of sympathy in his predicament; as the disingenuous denials which some of the members were induced to make out of regard for a supposed political exigency, have proved among the most embarrassing features of the whole affair.

This is the substance out of which the great political hue and cry of wholesale corruption, was fabricated for campaign purposes. Instead of the millions alleged to have been issued in debauching Congress the whole transactions dwindle to a paltry amount which it would be insulting to the common sense as well as the honesty of Representatives to characterize as a dangerous corruption fund.

The question of motive is one which lies between each member and his individual character and conscience. To say that Congressmen shall not seek profitable investment of their funds would be an absurdity, and to say that they shall not become interested in any business likely to be affected by their legislation is simply to declare that they shall be interested in no business whatever. We send merchants to Congress and their business is directly affected by legislation upon the tariff, we send ship-owners and expect them to relax no effort to secure legislation favorable to commerce, and when Congress acts upon financial measures, it affects in some degree every business interest in the country. We are obliged to trust our Representatives in every case to avoid being unduly influenced by personal interests, and we select men upon whom we think we may rely for official conduct tinctured as little as possiele by selfish considerations. It is obviously injudicious for legislators to seek to acquire personal interest in enterprises likely to demand special legislation, and when such interest is offered with unusual inducements by parties desirous of legislative influence it should naturally excite suspicion.

There will be a general regret that any of our members of Congress have afforded even a pretext for the clamor which has been raised over this Credit Mobiller, and it should certainly prove a lasting lesson of prudence and impress upon public men the necessity of a vigilant avoidance of every appearance of evil. But while the public will regret the indiscretion, there will be very few, if any, who will permit their confidence in the integrity of such men as Colfax, Dawes, Bingham, Garfield and others, to be shaken for an instant by the imputations which have been shown to rest on such a flimsy foundation.

It is, however, a special gratification to be able to show that our own distinguished citizen, Hon. J. G. Blaine, Speaker of the National House of Representatives, upon whom the opposition press poured out the full flood of their calumnies, has had no connection with these transactions whatever. And it is a satisfaction to find the N. Y. *Tribune* which originated the slander and assailed the Speaker with persistent virulence, compelled to make such wholesale and humble retraction as this, which we cut from its editorial columns:—

> **One of the twelve Congressmen mentioned has testified in his own behalf. We mean Mr. Blaine. The purport of his evidence was given yesterday in our report of the examination of Messrs. Ames and Alley, but by an unfortunate accident the evidence itself was omitted. We print it therefore to-day in full. It is in substance this: that Mr. Oakes Ames, some time in the Spring of 1868, proposed to Mr. Blaine to take ten shares of the stock at about par, and Mr. Blaine refused. The witness adds that he never owned or held, directly or indirectly, or derived any benefit or profit whatever from any shares or stock of the Credit Mobilier, or the Pacific Railway; and his statements are corroborated by Ames and Alley. We have no hesitation in saying that the record of the Speaker in connection with this affair seems to be absolutely clean; and it is a great satisfaction to us to be able to say it,—the greater, since, from the accidental fact of his name's heading McComb's list, he has had to bear the brunt of the general attack upon the whole business.**

DEATH OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.

Dispatches from London announce that the ex-Emperor of France, Louis Napoleon Bonapart, expired at Chiselhurst, England at 45 minutes past 10 o'clock Thursday morning, aged 64 years, 8 months and 19 days. He had recently submitted to two successive surgical operations for a serious affection of the bladder, his condition after the ordeal had been pronounced favorable. Sir Henry Thompson, one of the physicians who was with Napoleon during his last hours, states that the patient slept more soundly Wednesday night than on the night preceding. On Thursday morning his physicians held a consultation and decided to perform another operation upon him at noon. At the time the consultation was held his pulse was strong and regular at eighty-four beats per minute. At 25 minutes past 10 o'clock signs that he was sinking appeared, the action of the heart suddenly failed, and he died at forty-five minutes past 10 o'clock.

Although the condition of the ex-Emperor was regarded as very serious, the news of his death created great surprise in London and on this side of the Atlantic as his decease was not believed to be so imminent. A dispatch from Chiselhurst late Wednesday night stated his condition as unchanged, and another forwarded Thursday morning, but a few hours before his death, announced that he had passed a better night, but that his symptoms remained the same.

Thus ends the eventful life of a remarkable man. What will be the course of his adherents who were hoping to bring about a restoration to the throne of France, cannot be foreseen, but it is likely that the future lives of the ex-Empress and Napoleon's son and heir will be beset by temptations to intrigue for the recovery of the crown which was lost at Sedan.

His death removes one menace to the nation which he led through a debauching reign to bloody sacrifice and utter humiliation, and it is to be hoped that a regenerated France may never again be dazzled by the ruinous magnificence of a despot.

LOSS OF BARK "ARGENTINE."

REPORT OF CAPTAIN GILKEY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8, 1873.

To the Editor of the Whig and Courier:

Having just arrived by steamer I send you the following account of the loss of bark Argentine of Bangor, under my command, on the Galloper Sands, December 21, 1872:—

Left Shields, December 14th, with a cargo of 837 tons of coals, bound to Havana. The crew consisted of three officers and ten men and a North Sea and Channel pilot, who was on duty at the time of the disaster. The wind light from the E. S. E., kept working along the coast in the usual track. On the 17th experienced a heavy S. E. gale. After the gale threw a part of the cargo overboard to right the ship, as the gale left us with a strong list to port. Worked out through Hasborough Gut on the 19th, wind still from the S. E. Fetched from the Newarp Lightship to the Sunk-light vessel. Tacked near her at 2 P. M. the 20th, wind south. Continued working to the S. S. W. between the Kentish Knock and the Galloper Sands till midnight. We were then to the S. S. W. of the Galloper light vessel, weather looking bad with frequent rain showers. Stood to the eastward under short sail to get sea room, anticipating heavy weather. On the 21st at 4 A. M., wore ship and set mainsail and jib. The Galloper light vessel bore W. N. W., wind S. S. E., ship heading S. W., current setting N. E by E. At 7.30 A. M., the Galloper light vessel bearing west, set top-gallant sails. The pilot said she would fetch past the shoal.

Soon after 8 A. M. the wind broke her off W. S. W. It being showery the pilot went up the fore rigging to look for the light-ship. Came down and aft and said he saw it and that we should have to tack as he did not think we could fetch past. He then gave orders to haul up the mainsail and get ready to tack, and while in the act of doing so the ship took the ground striking heavily aft. We succeeded in getting her head round to S. E., but she still held aft and her head went round to N. E. by E taking the ground the whole length. It being low tide we expected to get her afloat again as the tide flowed. She made little or no water till 11.30, when she began to fill and filled immediately. We set signals of distress and the fishing smack "Elisha" of Ramsgate, ran down to us.

The sea was then breaking over the tops of the houses. We packed a part of our things till the sea compelled us to leave the cabins and throw them overboard. Nine of the crew were on the jibboom, officers, steward and pilot on the after house. The smack's boat could only come under the jibboom to take the men, and we could not get forward. We succeeded with great difficulty in getting the ship's boat overboard and into her, and drifted away without oars or anything, till picked up by the "Elisha," Capt. Samuel Scoats, of Ramsgate, by whom we were kindly treated, and landed at Ramsgate at 10 P. M. on the 22d.

The bark lay on the S. W. end of the Galloper Sand, about 2½ miles N. E. by E. from the light ship, heading N. E., and when we left her the sea was making a clean-breach over her. She was fast breaking up and it was impossible to save anything from the wreck. I considered the pilot first-class and he held a certificate of competency from the Board of Trade as a competent ship-master. It was clearly what I considered an error in judgment, with perhaps a more powerful current than he supposed.

Yours truly, L. P. GILKEY.

THE NEW CREDIT MOBILIER COMMITTEE. The second Credit Mobilier investigation committee, consisting of Messrs. Wilson of Indiana, Shellabarger of Ohio, Hoar of Massachusetts, Swann of Maryland, and Slocum of New York, who will begin work at once, was authorized by the following resolution introduced by Mr. Wilson of Indiana, on Tuesday, and passed by the House without opposition:—

Resolved, That a select committee of five members of this House be appointed by the Speaker, and such committee be, and is hereby instructed to inquire whether or not any person connected with the organization or association commonly known as Credit Mobilier, now holds any of the bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Co., for the payment of which, or the interest thereon, the United States is any way liable; and whether or not such holders, if any, or their assignees, of such bonds are holders in good faith and for value, or procured the same illegally or by fraud; and whether or not the United States may properly refuse to pay interest thereon, or the principal thereof when the same shall become due; and whether or not any relinquishment of first mortgage lien that may have heretofore been made by the United States with reference to the bonds of said railroad company may be set aside; and to inquire into the character and purpose of such organization, and what officers of the United States or members of Congress have at any time been connected therewith, what connection it had with the contracts for the construction of said Union Pacific Railroad Company, and to report the facts to the House together with such bill as may be necessary to protect the interests of the United States on account of any of the bonds of the class hereinbefore referred to; and said Committee is authorized to send for persons and papers, and to report at any time.

EDUCATIONAL AFFAIRS.—An Augusta dispatch states that the Annual report of the State Superintendent of Common Schools is nearly finished, and will be ready for distribution the last of the month. He recommends uniformity of text books, a system of free High Schools, the continuation of the mill school tax law passed last winter, and a system of supervision of schools. A bill which he is drafting recommends that ten district supervisors be elected, two in each representative district, to have the supervision of schools and charge of the expenditures of school money in their district, to be elected annually by a district convention of school committees, and have a salary of $1,500. Educational matters will occupy a prominent place in the legislature of this winter.

An Irishman named Hickey threw his wife out of a second-story window in New York Wednesday night, causing fatal injuries.

Special Notices.

St Andrew's Lodge.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 10.

There will be a Stated Communication of St. Andrews Lodge No. 83, F. & A. M., this evening, at Masonic Hall, at 7½ o'clock. Brethren are invited to attend.

Wood Chopping.

Contracts will be let for cutting and hauling five thousand cords of wood during the present season at the Piscataquis (Katahdin) Iron Works.
Apply at the Works.
jan10 sn 1w

Notice

The Licensing Board will be in session at the Aldermen's Room, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 13th, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of considering applications of Innholders and Victualers for license.
Per order.
jan10 sn JOHN H. HAYES City Clerk.

Notice.

The annual meeting of the Female Charitable Society, will be held at the house of Mrs. Albert Holton, Summer Street, TUESDAY, January 14th at half past 2 P. M., when the annual subscription of 50 cents becomes due.
Jan. 9th. Per Order.

State of Maine.

IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, January 7th, 1873.

ORDERED, That the Senate concurring, all petitions for private legislation, except those for redress of wrongs and grievances, which shall be presented to this Legislature after the first day of February next, be referred to the next Legislature, and that this order be published in the Daily Kennebec Journal, the Daily Lewiston Journal, the Bangor Daily Whig and Courier, Portland Daily Press and Daily Eastern Argus, until that date.

In House of Representatives Jan 8, 1873.
Read and passed. Sent up for concurrence
SUMNER J. CHADBOURNE, Clerk.
In Senate, Jan. 8, 1873.
Read and passed in concurrence.
SAMUEL W. LANE, Secretary.
A true copy, attest:
jan9 SAMUEL W. LANE, Secretary.

PASTRY COOK
WANTED,
AT FRANKLIN HOUSE.
jan8 sn 3t*

STANLEY PLUMMER,
Attorney at Law,
Room No. 5, Strickland's Block,
BANGOR, MAINE.
☞ Demands promptly collected.
jan8 sn 3t

LECTURES.

A course of six Lectures, on his travels in Europe, will be given in the Methodist Church in Brewer, by

REV. B. F. TEFFT, D. D.,

Proceeds to be used for making repairs on said Church.

The fifth Lecture will be delivered

On FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 10th.

Tickets for Single Lecture	.25 cts.
Tickets for Course,	$1.00
Tickets for Family, (admitting two)	1 50
Tickets for Family, (admitting three)	2.00

Tickets for sale at E. S. Boden & Son's, E. S. Dyer's, Brewer, J. H. Clergue's, Exchange street, Bangor, and at the door.
Brewer, Dec. 11, 1872. sn

Stamping Patterns
AND MATERIALS
FOR SALE.

Parchment Paper Patterns supplied at regular prices to parties doing Stamping. Extra quality of Powder in Blue, White and Black, for sale in any quantity. We manufacture these Patterns of the best quality of Parchment Paper. Any design made to order.
Cash orders filled by mail.
DWELLEY & CO.,
jan7 Bangor, Maine.

Notice.

All Inn Holders and Victuallers, Proprietors of Billiard Tables, and owners of Hacks, Porter Carts, Jiggers &c., who have not received a license for the present municipal year, as required by the city Ordinances, are hereby notified that unless the same is obtained before the 1st day of February next, they will be prosecuted according to law.
Per Order.
JOHN H. HAYES City Clerk.
jan7 2w

THE MILLER PIANOS.

[From the Boston Traveller.]

Some ten years ago Mr. HENRY F. MILLER established himself in business in this city as pianoforte maker, having had experience in some of the then best manufactories in the country. Since that time with care and attention the firm has risen to the highest standing in a business point of view as the rating in commercial circles will establish and has established a wide and enviable reputation for the instruments it places before the public. Of the Miller piano we can only echo the sentiments of thousands, both of the press and in private life. The character of the instruments which Mr. Miller produces from his manufactories is of the highest, and in this opinion not only amateurs but artists join. Many of our resident professionals use them entirely in their rooms and give instruction from them, and their constant use at the New England Conservatory at concerts and in the parlor has proved their adaptability to all occasions. Their durability is remarkable; where other pianos need frequent tuning the "Miller" retains its pitch and power through trying atmosphere and climate. Added to this, their ease of action, their peculiar resonance, and withal their elegant finish, and one can desire nothing more in an instrument, whether for public or private use. Mr. Miller has had the honor of obtaining high testimonials from exhibitions in many of the States, where his pianos have been placed in competition with the very best instruments in the market. One important advantage in connection with the instruments is its eminent adaptability for accompanying the human voice, its sweetness and complete subservience to the will of the performer, placing it in accord with the efforts of the singer. The firm is established at No. 311 Washington street, where personal examination will prove all that has been asserted of the piano.
PATTEN & WHEELDEN, Bangor,
jan3sn1w Agents for Eastern Maine.

Boy Wanted.
At this office, to carry papers.
jan4

$25 Reward.

The above reward will be paid for the detection and conviction of any person taking the Whig and Courier from the doors of our subscribers.
JOHN H. LYNDE.
Bangor, Jan. 4, 1873.

Protection from Small Pox.
Carbolic Purifying Powder

is being used in the great cities with remarkable success as a preventive of this loathsome disease. Try it.
For sale in Bangor by B. F. BRADBURY, No. 1 and 8 Smith Block, and A. M. ROBINSON, Jr., 81 Exchange Street.
jan2 sn [Com. copy.]

City of Bangor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Dec. 29th, 1872.
All persons having official business with the Mayor, will find him in his office, at the CITY HALL, from 10 to 12 A. M., and 4 to 6 P. M., daily, and not at his own place of business.
J. S. WHEELWRIGHT,
dec31 sn tf Mayor.

Physician's Card.
MELVIN PREBLE M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Has so far recovered from his injuries as to resume his practice.
Pure Vaccine Virus on hand.
Office—No. 3, Bowman's Block.
Residence—Penobscot Exchange.
dec14 sn

Assessors' Notice
The Assessors of the City of Bangor will be in session at the City [illegible]
dec 6—sn Assessors.

You will Find
—AT—
F. S. DAVENPORT'S
Piano and Music Rooms,
30 Main Street,
STEINWAY & SONS PIANOS,
HAINES BROTHERS PIANOS,
HAZELTON PIANOS,
MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS,
SECOND HAND PIANOS,
PIANOS TO LET,
ORGANS TO LET,
MELODEONS TO LET,
SHEET MUSIC,
TEACHING PIECES,
STANDARD PIECES,
CONCERT SONGS,
NEW SONGS,
All at Prices to suit Purchasers.
jan8 3taw

NOROMBEGA HALL.
ENTERTAINMENTS
by the Ladies of Bangor, in aid of the
Children's Home,
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
January 14th and 15th, 1873,
under the direction of
Mr. Geo. B. Bartlett, of Boston.

TUESDAY EVENING'S ENTERTAINMENT
will consist of
Still Scenes, Burlesque Pantomines and Illustrated Ballads,
in rapid succession, interspersed with copies of celebrated Pictures.

MRS. JARLEY'S CELEBRATED WAX FIGURES will be exhibited, and the whole will conclude with the farce entitled
ATCHI!

WEDNESDAY EVENING'S ENTERTAINMENT
With an ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME, will conclude with the celebrated domestic drama, entitled
The Golden Farmer,
—OR—
JEREMY TWITCHER IN ENGLAND.
Music by Andrew's Orchestra.

Tickets, with secured seats, at 50 cents, will be ready for sale on THURSDAY, Jan. 9th, at Duren's Bookstore. jan3 sn

THE SAFE
Deposit Interest Bank,
No. 9 Central St., Bangor.
F. M. BLAKE, President.
T. H. SMITH, Cashier.
Interest allowed from the date of deposit at the liberal Government rate of
7-30 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
No deposits received for a less sum than $50.
☞ Office hours from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.
March 29, 1872. sn d&w

HUMPHREY & APPLETON
Counsellors at Law,
S. F. HUMPHREY. F. H. APPLETON.

Will attend to cases in the State and U. S. Courts and in addition to other professional business, will give special attention to matters in Bankruptcy, Examination of Titles, Conveyancing and Collection of Debts.
mar14 3taw f sn

BROWN & SIMPSON,
COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Bangor, Maine.
C. P. BROWN. A. L. SIMPSON.

Having been established in the successful practice of the law in the City of Bangor for more than twenty years, and having an extensive acquaintance in all parts of the State, and the very best facilities for transacting professional business, the subscribers have formed a Law partnership, and will give particular attention to all matters pertaining to a general law practice in any of the Courts of the State, or United States Courts.
Especial attention given to the collection of claims and demands, &c.
We promise promptness, accuracy and reasonable charges, in all business entrusted to our care.
C. P. BROWN.
A. L. SIMPSON.
Bangor, June 5, 1871

REMOVAL.
A. F. CHASE
Has removed to
Store No. 75 Exchange Street,
Lately occupied by KELLEY & MARTIN,

Grateful to the public for their patronage in the past, I hope to merit a fair share of their trade in the future, having obtained a Store where my expenses will be very much reduced, I shall be able to make custom-work as cheap as any Tailor in the city.
GIVE ME A CALL.
No. 75 Exchange St.
A. F. CHASE.
Bangor, October 19, 1872. sn

Mothers, Beware!
of dangerous opiates, as many of the preparations sold as Soothing Syrup have produced fatal effects.

BROWN'S TEETHING CORDIAL is soothing, and gives relief to the child. It cures Wind Colic, relieves Inflammation and softens the Gums, and is being recommended by the first class physicians, in preference to all other medicines of a similar nature.

For Coughs, Hoarseness, Asthma
or Irritation of the Throat or Bronchial Tubes, use
BROWN'S BRONCHIALS
Price 25 Cents.
For sale by all Druggists.
nov25 sn 3m

CHARLES HAMLIN,
Counselor and Attorney at Law,
No. 9, Wheelwright & Clark's Block.
Office hours from 2 to 5 P. M.
Bankrupt Court Room open from 9 A. M. to 12 M.
mch26 sn tf

REMOVAL.
DR. G. C. GARDNER,
Has removed to the rooms lately occupied by Dr. E. C. YOUNG, at No. 52 Main Street, where he will attend to the practice of dentistry in all its branches.
Dr. G. has permission to refer to Dr. ISAAC STRICKLAND.
A CARD. It gives me pleasure to recommend Dr. GARDNER to my friends and former patients, as a skillful practitioner. E. C. YOUNG.
Bangor, Aug. 30th, 1872. sn tf

DR. J. F. BABCOCK,
Graduate Penn. College Dental Surgery,
Dental Surgeon.
Reception Parlor and Operating Rooms,
Nos. 2 and 3 Kenduskeag Block,
Same Floor as Mercantile Library.
jan28

Sanford's Independent Line.
For Boston and Lowell.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Steamer KATAHDIN, Capt. W. R. Roix, [illegible]
dec 14 [illegible] Agent.

Compositor Wanted.
A temperate man, who is a fast compositor, can have steady work on Night Telegraphic Reports at this office.
dec18 sn tf

WM. FRANKLIN SEAVEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW & SOLICITOR OF PATENTS
Has removed to
Hines' New Block, No. 17 Main St., Bangor.
Attends to General Law, Collecting, and Patent Cases.
Bangor, Oct. 26, 1872. sn MFW tf

Caution! LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce.
Buyers are cautioned to avoid the numerous Counterfeits and Imitations offered for sale
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York,
oct17 sn&wly Agents for the United States.

MARRIED.
In this city, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. S. Goodenough, Mr. Rufus H. Jones and Miss Sadie T. Gates, all of Bangor.

DIED.
In Vinalhaven, Dec. 24th, Mrs. Henrietta, widow of the late Samuel Frasier of Bangor, aged 45 years.

Hardware!
NEW STORE!
NEW GOODS!
JAMES C. BUZZELL
wishes to say to his friends and the public that he has opened a Hardware Store at
No. 55 West Market Square,
where he intends to keep as fine a stock of
Hardware, Cutlery,
Paints, Oils, &c.,
as can be found in this market.
PLEASE CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.
Remember the place.
JAMES C. BUZZELL
No. 55 West Market Square.
Bangor, Jan. 10, 1872.

NOTORIOUS SWINDLER
AT LARGE!
S. H. POWERS
Is still allowed to range in all the *principal manufacturing districts* of the United States, robbing the large Cotton and Wool Factories of weaving which he does on the
NEW IMPROVED
Hand Loom,
invented by J. E. NUTE.
Any Man, Woman or Child 11 years old, can compete with any Factory Loom, by purchasing of the subscriber the right to manufacture and use the same, who will remain at
Room No. 4, Franklin House,
where he will demonstrate the fact aforesaid till January —, 1873.
S. H. POWERS.
P. S. This Loom is no kin to the Abel L. C. of B.
jan10 3t*

Reward.
Lost, Tuesday evening, a BLACK DIARY, containing sundry memorandums and about $13 50 in cash. The finder may retain the money and return the book and papers to this office.
jan9 3t*

Commissioners' Notice.
PENOBSCOT, ss, January 9th, A. D. 1873.
We, the undersigned, having been duly appointed by the Honorable JOHN E. GODFREY, Judge of Probate for said County, Commissioners to receive and examine claims of the creditors of
WILLIAM H. BRACKETT, late of Bangor,
in said County, deceased, whose estate has been represented insolvent, hereby give public notice agreeably to the Order of the said Judge of Probate, that six months from and after the last Tuesday in December, 1872, have been allowed to said creditors to present and prove their claims; and that we will attend to the service assigned us, at the office of C. F. Woodard, West Market Square, in said Bangor, on Saturday, February, 22d 1873, on Saturday, April 26th, 1873, and on Saturday, June 21st, 1873, at 10 of the clock in the forenoon of each of said days.
C. F. WOODARD,
JOHN GOODELL, Jr., Commissioners.
jan10 dlt&w3t2

In the District Court of the United States for the district of Maine.
In the matter of C. J. HOUSE & COMPANY, Bankrupts.
IN BANKRUPTCY.
DISTRICT OF MAINE, ss. At Bangor, the 7th day of January, A. D. 1873.
The undersigned hereby gives notice of their appointment as Assignees of the separate and joint estates of Chas J. House and Larry J. Wilbur, partners, under the style of C. J. House & Company, of Lee, in the County of Penobscot, and State of Maine, within said District, who have been adjudged Bankrupts, upon petition of their creditors, by the District Court of said District, filed Nov. 18th, A. D. 1872.
C. F. WOODARD,
WM. D. LEWIS, Assignees.
jan10 e3tw&wlt2

For Rent.
Four or five good rooms, suitable for a small family. Apply at No. 19 Third street.
jan9 1w*

REMOVAL.
Dr. JEWELL
Has removed his office to
Rooms in Bowman Block,
Over Whig and Courier Office, entrance same as Marston's Photograph Rooms.
jan9

FILES - - - - FILES.

NOW IS THE TIME to Sharpen up and get ready for business. I have on hand
1000 DOZEN FILES,
And am finishing off 150 Dozen per week, which I am selling at
The Lowest Prices,
and will warrant them equal to any imported.
☞ Call and see them.
OLD FILES RECUT, as usual.
JOB COLLETT,
jan7 EXCHANGE STREET.

New Year's
—AND—
HOLIDAY GOODS
At Duren's.
dec30

Dissolution.
The firm of FULLER, BENT & STANFORD is dissolved by mutual consent, to take effect from April 1st, 1872. All notes and accounts due the old firm will be settled with David Fuller and Charles D. Stanford, who will continue the business at the old stand under the firm name of FULLER & STANFORD.
DAVID FULLER.
[illegible] BENT.
[illegible] STANFORD.
Bangor, January [illegible]

NOYES & [illegible]
Pure Drugs & Chemicals [illegible]

VACCINATION.—Believing that the inefficiency of vaccination results from the long time which human vaccine virus has been propagated from one person to another, all the way from ten to seventy years, and the almost reliable security from that loathsome disease, the small-pox is where the virus has been taken direct from the healthful animal to the human system, as was the case when its protective power was first discovered, and when so used, as usual, the most mild and perfect in action, I have received direct from the animal, and shall receive additional supplies weekly, taken by my own hand, some pure cow virus, with which I offer to vaccinate those who desire or test the efficiency of their former vaccination, at 105 Hammond street. Office hours 8 to 9 A. M., and 1 to 3 P. M.
WILLIAM GALLUPE, M. D.
Bangor, Dec. 24. tf

Neck Tie and Scarf Rings
—FOR—
CHRISTMAS,
—AT—
WM. H. PRESCOTT & CO.'S
dec24 Kenduskeag Bridge.

Portland "Star Pointed"
MATCHES,
FOR SALE BY
GEO. W. LADD.
dec20 1m

French Herbs for Seasoning.
Sage,
Summer Savory,
Sweet Marjoram,
Thyme,
FOR SALE BY
J. F. PATTEN,
nov29 No. 1, Granite Block.

FOR SALE.
The Machinery, &c.,
In the Shop formerly occupied by WM. H. BRACKETT, near Morse & Co's Steam Mill, Bangor.
On first floor is the Steam Engine and Boiler, Shafting, and everything in first class order to run the Iron Machine Shop, and the Cooperage above. One Large Engine Lathe, 18 ft. bed—as good Lathe as in Bangor; one Engine Lathe, 12 ft. bed; one Drill Lathe; one Shaft Straightener; one Splinas; full set Blacksmith Tools; Screw Plates, &c.
On second floor, Board Planers, Stave Machines, Stave Edger, Heading Trimmer and Borer, Buzz Planer, Jig Saw, &c.
Also, Steam Fixtures, Gas Pipe, Second hand Machinery and Engines, Oil Cabinet and Office Furniture.
Will sell all together, or what is wanted to carry on Iron Machine Shop where it is, or Cooperage; or will divide it up and sell as wanted.
C. WOODMAN.
January 6th, 1873.

The Original and Genuine
CARBOLIC
POWDER
Small Pox Preventive
—AND—
DISINFECTANT
SOLD IN
Packages at 15 cents each,
AND IN
Pound Cans at 50 cents each.
A small package worn in the pocket is a valuable safeguard.
WM. E. MANN'S
DRUG STORE,
45 West Market Square,
BANGOR.
jan4 1w

CALL AT WOOD'S
AND SEE THE
New Style Overshoes
For Ladies, Gents, and Children,
Light, Handsome and Warm.
—ALSO—
LADIES' HIGH CUT BUTTON SNOW BOOTS,
The largest and best stock in the city.
Corner Main and Hammond Sts.,
AND
2 Kenduskeag Block.
jan4

Real Estate for Sale.
We offer at private sale the following Real Estate, belonging to the Estate of J. C. Band, Bankrupt, having obtained authority from the District Court of the United States for the District of Maine, to sell the same at private or public sale, free and clear from incumbrances:
1st. House and Lot in Oldtown village, lately occupied by Band and known as his Homestead. Lot is large and pleasantly located, with two story House, Ell and Stable on it, all or nearly all finished and in good repair.
2d. About 1025 acres of wild land in Milford, with Steam Mill and other buildings thereon. Mill was built about two years ago, and was used for sawing staves, heading and long lumber.
3d. Lot No. 15, in Bradley, same bought by Band of Eddy & Plummer, containing about 310 acres.
4th. One-half undivided of Lots 8 and 10, third Range, in Milford, Condon's survey, excepting therefrom 50 acres reserved in deed, Wm. Howard to J. H. Bowler. Amasa Gerrish owns the other half.
5th. One-half undivided of about 25 acres of land in Milford, east side of Otter Stream. Amasa Gerrish owns the other half.
JASPER HUTCHINGS, Bangor,
JOHN A. BLANCHARD, Oldtown,
jan4 2w Assignees.

Notice.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Bangor Board of Trade and Manufactures will be held at the Rooms of the Mercantile Library, on the evening of the second Monday of January, 1873, at half past seven o'clock P. M., for the choice of officers, and other business then in order.
B. F. TEFFT, Secretary.
Bangor, Jan 1, 1873. jan6

Union Insurance Company.
BANGOR, January 4, 1873.
The Stockholders of the Union Insurance Company are hereby notified that their annual meeting will be held at their office, No. 118 Exchange street, on WEDNESDAY the 15th day of January, at 3½ o'clock P. M., for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any business legally before said meeting.
Per Order.
HENRY H. GRANT,
jan6 Assistant Secretary.

Maine Mutual Marine Insurance Company.
BANGOR, January 4th, 1873.
The members of this Company are hereby notified that their annual meeting for the choice of Trustees, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at their office No. 2 Exchange Block, Bangor, on Monday, the 20th day of January inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.
D. M. HOWARD, Secretary.
jan6

OFFICES TO LET.
The two large and desirable offices in Harlow's Block (second story) now occupied by Dr. Jewell, will be vacated Jan. 10, and will be let singly or together. For terms apply to I. C. HARLOW.
dec18

House for Rent.
Six or seven Rooms in good repair and pleasant location. Enquire of E. D. CASE, or F. WHEELER. [illegible]

[illegible]

LADIES,
Ask for
Clark's O. N. T.
SPOOL COTTON
and take no other. For sale at
S. L. MERRILL'S,
No. 4, Bowman's Block.
jan9 d&w

Pocket Cutlery.
A fine assortment of Crooke's Pocket Knives for sale by D. BUGBEE & CO.

Call and See
Our new PIANO that we sell for
$285.
Second hand Pianos, $10 and upwards.
Second hand Organs, $40 and upwards.
☞ Call early for they must be sold.
PATTEN & WHEELDEN.
jan8 d&w

Why Will You Suffer?
I take pleasure in recommending a medicine as valuable as DR MERVINE'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT has proved itself to be. Last October, with the help of others, I acted upon a fellow passenger in the Pulman car between New York and Chicago, who was struck down with stagnation of blood, threatening paralysis. His speedy recovery astonished all who saw him during the attack. I believe it to be the best liniment in the world for general or special use.
HON. JOHN KIMBALL, Hermon, Me.
For sale at Bradbury's, price 25 cents
dec3 d&w

State Prison Sleighs
BANGOR AGENCY.
An agency for the sale of the celebrated State Prison Sleighs has been established at the Harriman House in this city, where persons wishing to purchase are respectfully invited to call and examine the character of the work.
Don't fail to call before purchasing elsewhere, as we can certainly satisfy you both as to work and price
dec4 d&w H. C. MARDEN, Salesman.

Don't You Forget It!
THAT EBEN STEVENS, NO. 36 HAMMOND ST.
Manufactures and repairs all kinds of Jewelry, setting Diamonds, &c., not inferior to New York or Boston, an assertion that an experience of ten years on the finest work will warrant.
Again, don't forget.
dec19 No. 36 Hammond St.

REMOVAL.
Mrs. James Gould, Clairvoyant Physician, has removed to No. 31 Cumberland Street, between Center and Harlow Street.
tf

Something New!
Just received from E. C. BURT, New York, a full assortment—three widths—Misses French Calf Button Boots, Oil Goat tops. Just the thing for a HANDSOME WINTER BOOT for Misses. Sizes from 11 to 2.
THOS. HERSEY & CO.'S,
Pickering Block, Main St.
dec12

FOR SALE.
One of the Finest Mill Property on Lake Huron,
CONSISTING OF
5000 acres Pine land, convenient to Streams.
A Mill capacity for cutting twelve million in a season, day run.
One and one-half miles Boom Privilege on River.
Good Docks and Boom at Mill.
Boarding House, Storehouse, Blacksmith Shop and Tools, Camp Outfits, Barn, &c
We are putting in ten million feet logs this winter, which we will sell with the Mill.
The above described property is situated on THUNDER BAY, at ALPINA, MICHIGAN, convenient to shipping east or west, and is the best mill investment that can be made in the State of Michigan.
A part or whole is for sale. Terms easy. Whole property worth $150,000.
Address
HILLIARD, CHURCHILL & Co
160 Kingsbury Street.
dec27 15t Chicago, Illinois.

Musical Notice.
Mr. Eduardo De Anguera.
Piano Fort Tuner, Regulator and Repairer,
would call the attention of his regular customers, and Musical public generally, to his terms the coming year, viz:
Grand pianos, By year, $12; Upright pianos, by year, $12; Square pianos, by year, $5; Grand pianos single tuning, $4; Upright pianos, single tuning, $4, Square pianos, single tuning, $2.
Pianos tuned by the year payable in advance, or each time. Regulating and repairing charged extra.
dec18

Merchants Marine Insurance Company.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Merchants' Marine Insurance Company will be holden at their office in Bangor, on WEDNESDAY the 25th day of January next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the choice of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before them.
JOHN F. KIMBALL, Secretary.
Bangor, Dec. 28, 1872.

To Railroad Contractors.
Sealed proposals will be received by the Directors of the "Penobscot and Union River Railroad Company" until the 20th day of January next, to build their road from Bucksport to Brewer. A guarantee will be required of all parties bidding.
The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.
For survey, specifications, or any other information, apply at this office.
EDWARD SWAZEY, Clerk.
Bucksport, Me., Dec. 27, 1872.

Fine Time Keepers.

W. F. WEEKS has just received some beautiful Watches, made to order, adjusted to a temperature of 106 to 28 below. I can warrant them to please the most exacting. Thirty local references can be given by those who have tried them. Also a fine stock of Gold Chains and rich Jewelry. Our repairing Department is perfect. Three first class Watchmakers who understand the business. All kinds of jobbing neatly done. We have the best stock of Spectacles in Bangor.
Correct time by our transit observations. 3 Smith Block, in Hight's Bookstore. nov20

Bangor Mutual Fire Insurance Company.
ANNUAL MEETING.
The annual meeting of the Bangor Mutual Fire Insurance Company will be held at its office, No 2 Granite Block, in Bangor, on TUESDAY the 14th day of January inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the choice of Directors, and the transaction of any other business legally before said meeting.
J. S. BRADBURY, Secretary.
Bangor, January 4th, 1873. jan6

DR. H. A. BARROW
may be confidentially consulted, as usual, at his private office,
12 MAIN STREET, BANGOR,
from 9 till 1 and from three till 5 P. M., and at
FRANKLIN HOUSE
from 6 till 8 P. M.
Hundreds are suffering from the effects of early indiscretion, who may be restored to health and strength by consulting an educated Physician, who has made these diseases a specialty.
Dr. Barrow's treatment, during an extensive practice of many years, has been eminently successful in curing Nervous, Mental and Physical Debility, Exhaustion, Inaptitude for Business or Application, Dimness of Sight, Giddiness, or Noises in the Head or Ears, Painful Dreams, Pimples on the Face or Body, want of Nervous Force, Hesitation, Bashfulness in Society, Pains in the Back or Loins, Impaired Memory, Irritability, Weakness of the entire System, Palpitation of the Heart, General Debility, and numerous other [illegible] Premature Decay, Impotence, Sterility, Premature Senility, &c.
[illegible]

Penobscot Machine Works, [illegible]

Auction Sales,
C. S. PEARL
REAL ESTATE BROKER
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND AUCTIONEER
No. 3 Kenduskeag Bridge, Up Stairs.
FOR SALE. House No. [illegible] with lot 100 feet square, [illegible] House and situation [illegible] desirable.
jan8

E. B. PATTEN
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND AUCTIONEER
Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Broad Street, head of Mercantile Block.

SALES OF
FURNITURE,
—AND—
HOUSEHOLD GOODS
EVERY SATURDAY.
Good Storage of any kind [illegible]
Offices, Lofts, and Cellar room to let.
Real Estate and Personal Property [illegible] or public sale, on reasonable terms.

R. S. PRESCOTT,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
Commission Merchant,
AND
GENERAL APPRAISER,
No. 12, - - - Central Street.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
HOLIDAY GOODS
Gift Books, Chromos, Opera Glasses, Gold Pens and Pencils, Writing Desks, [illegible] Swiss Carved Goods, Chess Men, Dominoes, Back Gammon Boards, &c. at
CHAS. HIGHT'S,
dec20 8 Smith Block

English Refined Camphor,
One Barrel at low price by
B. F. BRADBURY.

EPIDEMIC!
All the most approved Disinfectants [illegible]
At BRADBURY'S.

Vaccine Matter
The very best will be supplied as fast as [illegible] by
B. F. BRADBURY.
dec16

GROCERIES
Wholesale and Retail.
At the Store, formerly occupied by
MUTUAL STORE CO.,
Central St.,
May be found a full assortment of
GROCERIES,
FANCY AND OTHERWISE.
The former Proprietor, J. C. MITCHELL Esq., will give his constant attention [illegible] of customers, and trusts a continuance of [illegible] large patronage.
Geo. C. Pickering.
Bangor, Dec 25, 1872.
[Commercial copy.]

SAVE YOUR GAS,
By using Brenner's German, Patent Glass [illegible] Tip Burner, and German Opal Globes, which will save you one-third the amount of [illegible] Fixtures.
We have an assortment of
Drop Lights, in Antique Bronze
Paper Gas Shades, Porcelain Transparencies for Gas Frames.
Hinrichs' celebrated German Study Lamp
Also a large invoice of those
French Fire Proof Chimneys,
which, in a trial of three years' sale, have proved to be the best Chimney made.
N. B. We shall open, in season for Christmas Trade, an invoice of French Bronzes, and English Parian Figures, of the most [illegible] our own direct importation, which we shall [illegible] lowest possible rates.
J. S. Ricker & Co.
dec4

NEW
GROCERY STORE.
I offer for sale at
No. 62 Exchange Street,
a general assortment of
WEST INDIA GOODS,
GROCERIES, AND COUNTRY PRODUCE.
Special attention paid to consignments, and storage on reasonable terms.
ROBERT DAVIS.
Bangor, Dec. 10, 1872.

Wadleigh House,
OLDTOWN, MAINE.
L. G. & A. H. DAVIS Proprietors.
This well known and favorite House has been renovated and re-furnished, and the proprietors trust that their united efforts [illegible] the comfort of their guests will give entire satisfaction.
Carriages to take passengers to and from House free of charge
Good Livery Stables connected with the House.
jan1 1m*

CHARCOAL.
Constantly on hand at our Wood Yard,
A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF CHARCOAL.
All orders left at our office, rear Kenduskeag Block, will receive prompt attention.
J. H. ROBINSON & CO.
octd

NOTICE.
You can buy ONE BOX, or ONE HUNDRED, or ONE THOUSAND Boxes
LAYER RAISINS
Cheaper of me than of any other man in the city.
Try it and find out.
GEO. C. PICKERING,
Nos. 22 and 24 Central Street.
dec23 tf [Com. copy]

NOTICE.
The Directors of the Penobscot Lumbering Association will receive sealed proposals, on or before [illegible] for rafting the logs in the Penobscot Boom the next rafting season, the association to furnish the Tools, Rope, Anchors, buildings, furniture, &c., that they now have on hand, [illegible] to be appraised when taken and [illegible] pay the difference in the appraisal for the use of said articles, [illegible] a bond satisfactory to said Directors for the proper and faithful performance of said contract, which is to be done under the direction of the [illegible] said Association reserve the right of rejecting any or all [illegible] the whole matter [illegible] the Penobscot Lumbering Association.
[illegible], Clerk P. L. A.
Bangor, Dec. 24, 1872.

TELEGRAPHIC

TO THE

Whig & Courier.

The Credit Mobilier!

McCOMB ON THE STAND!

BROOKS AND HIS SHARES!

A THRIFTY GOVERNMENT DIRECTOR!

Enormous Profits Alleged!

WITNESSES SUMMONED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9. The Credit Mobilier Committee met at 10 o'clock. Judges Black and Saulsbury were present as McComb's counsel. The Chairman stated that a letter was received from Mr. Hall, Secretary of the Credit Mobilier, who had been subpoenaed to bring the books of the corporation, saying on account of the sickness of his wife, he did not expect to be here before next week. Henry C. Crane, Assistant Secretary of the Trustees under the Ames contract; [illegible] Kennedy, book keeper; and Charles [illegible], son-in-law of Hon. James Brooks, have been subpoenaed.

McCOMB'S REPLY TO ALLEY.

Mr. McComb said to the Committee, his clear statement was that it was hardly necessary [illegible] reply to anything that Alley could [illegible] him. He thought Alley's statement would carry an antidote with the bane. [illegible] was willing to stand on his character.

BROOKS HAS 150 SHARES AND 370 PER CENT. DIVIDENDS.

He said the conversation between Alley and James Brooks about the latter procuring fifty shares of Credit Mobilier stock was while Durant was in Europe. Durant left the country on the 8th of January, 1868, and returned the 5th of March, 1868, being absent about fifty days. The understanding [illegible] witness was that the said fifty shares [illegible] the name of Brooks' son-in-law, [illegible].

Mr. Brooks had secured 100 shares of Credit Mobilier stock from Thos. C. Durant, Dec. [illegible], and paid for the same with his own [illegible] $7,000 and his draft for $3,000, maturing [illegible] 1868, which draft Brooks paid Jan. [illegible] 1868. On the day Brooks paid his check [illegible] received or had given to his son-in-law 200 shares of Union Pacific Railroad [illegible], and $[illegible] in First Mortgage Bonds in addition to the 100 shares of Credit Mobilier [illegible], and between the 26th of December and the 5th of January, Mr. Brooks received [illegible] more of Union Pacific Railroad Bonds, and [illegible] of Union Pacific Railroad Stock, [illegible] about 370 per cent. on the 100 shares of Credit Mobilier Stock.

A THRIFTY GOVERNMENT DIRECTOR.

The witness had refreshed his memory about these facts by examining the books of Thos. C. Durant. Mr. Brooks was appointed a Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad, October 3d 1867, two months and twenty-three days before he bought the stock. Mr. Brooks was re-appointed by President [illegible] two months afterwards.

Mr. McCrary asked whether the witness knew Mr. Brooks had paid for the stock. Witness replied that he did not see Mr. Brooks make the payment. The entries in Mr. Durant's books being made by Mr. Crane [illegible] Secretary, which entries witness [illegible] on Mr. Durant's books.

Witness in response to a question said the [illegible] of one hundred shares did not entitle Brooks to fifty more shares.

THE BOOKS WANTED.

Mr. McComb mentioned the importance of having the books here and the difficulty of producing them. He believed all the books were in Philadelphia, sent there by direction of [illegible], and were not in Mr. Ham's [illegible] at present. McComb said it appeared by the sworn statement of President Dillon, [illegible] by Mr. Ham, the Treasurer, that there were no other books in his hands but [illegible] cash book, one general ledger and one [illegible] book of disbursements under the Hoxie contract. These were not all he wanted [illegible] the other books would not be produced [illegible] unless specially ordered. The Chairman requested McComb to make a list of such books as he wanted. McComb said he would do so.

THE CHAIRMAN

said that with a desire to hasten the investigation he had asked leave to sit during the [illegible] of the House.

A colloquy ensued between Judge Black and Mr. Alley, the latter asserting that the books were in Philadelphia, as he had seen them there.

The Committee then adjourned till Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.

SENATE.

Mr. Ramsey reported the House bill abolishing the franking privilege with amendments, and moved its immediate consideration.

Mr. Vickers objected.

The bill to authorize certain postmasters to deposit public moneys in National Banks was passed; also a bill to authorize Deputy Collectors of Customs to act as disbursing agents in certain cases; also bill to repeal certain provisions of law relating to the advancement in the Navy; also House bill to amend the act to establish a Department of Justice; also the House bill to prevent certain officers of the United States from practicing as Attorneys or Solicitors in United States Courts in certain cases; also House bill in relation to new trials in Court of Claims.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill.

Pending action on the bill the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr Lynch, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to amend the 12th section of the act for the appointment of Shipping Commissioners, by making it apply to masters of vessels engaged in the coastwise trade with the British North American Provinces, West India Islands and Mexico.

Mr Wood of New York, while not objecting to the amendment, denounced the original bill as oppressive, unconstitutional and [illegible] to the merchants of New York.—It was enriching one or two men, particularly the Commissioner at New York, who in connection with his office has established a [illegible] savings institution and boarding house. He was taking physical possession of "Poor Jack" and his earnings and was clearing [illegible] a year. After a short debate the bill was passed.

A bill was reported from the Committee on Territories for the admission of Colorado as a State. An amendment was offered for the admission of Utah as the State Deseret.—Several amendments were offered including one providing that in Utah no law authorizing or legalizing bigamy, polygamy or plural marriages shall be passed. The bill went over till the next morning hour.

The House took up as a special order the bill creating a Bureau of Emigration with provisions for the regulations of vessels carrying steerage passengers to the United States. After a vigorous debate the bill on motion of Mr Wood was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union—yeas 93, nays 61, which is practically the defeat of the bill.

Adjourned.

LOUISIANA.

PINCHBACK RISES TO EXPLAIN.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 9.—The Picayune today contains a long letter from Acting Governor Pinchback, explaining what he actually said at the interview recently published. The following is an extract:

"I expressed the opinion that Gen. Grant had taken Gen. Washington as his model and exemplar. Both were great military chieftains in revolutionary periods; both had been elected to second terms and that the President's ambition was fully satisfied in emulating the example of the Father of his Country. I could not conceive that the President had any personal feeling in this contest, unless so far as might arise from the fact that Warmoth, his public traducer was leading the opposition; but a personal motive under circumstances of the sort could not reasonably be supposed to exist and influence the conduct of the President in the premises. With his highest ambition satisfied, I did not believe the President intended to go outside the law and duties of his office to subserve in this case either a personal or a party end, and that no sober minded American, either desired or contemplated the establishment of an Empire in the United States."

NAPOLEON.

PARTICULARS OF THE DEATH OF THE EX-EMPEROR!

HIS DEMISE ENTIRELY UNEXPECTED!

The Empress Inconsolable and the Prince Imperial Prostrated with Grief!

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED IN LONDON AND PARIS!

DEATH OF THE EX-EMPEROR UNEXPECTED

LONDON, Jan. 9—Evening. The sudden death of Ex-Emperor Napoleon took everybody at Chiselhurst, as well as at London, by surprise. The Empress, relatives, attendants and household—even the physicians—were unprepared for it. The Emperor had passed a comfortable night, his strength seemed undiminished, and at a consultation early in the morning it was thought he could bear

A THIRD OPERATION,

which was fully determined upon. So great was the confidence felt in the patient's condition that the Prince Imperial was permitted to return to Woolwich to resume his studies. Dr. Gull went to London yesterday, and many of the Emperor's personal friends, who hastened to Chiselhurst at the first alarm, had returned to their homes. There was no reason whatever to apprehend

A FATAL TURN IN THE CASE,

up to 9 A. M., when new and dangerous symptoms suddenly set in. The Emperor's vital forces seemed to leave all at once, and he commenced to

SINK WITH ALARMING RAPIDITY.

A telegram was instantly dispatched to Woolwich for the Prince, Dr. Gull was summoned from London, and Father Goddard, the Emperor's spiritual adviser, was sent for in the greatest haste, to administer the last sacrament of the church. Emperor's private chaplain was also informed of the danger and started for Chiselhurst.

ALL ARRIVED TOO LATE.

The Prince was not to see his father again alive, and Dr. Gull and the clergymen just reached the park gates as the Emperor expired.

THE EMPRESS,

who had been most constant in her attendance, was the principal person at the bedside at the last hour. The medical advisers, Sir Henry Thompson and Drs. Corvisant and Clover, the Emperor's old friend Dr. Conneau, and several members of the household were also present. Since the Emperor's death the residence at Chiselhurst has been strictly closed to all but the nearest friends and relatives. The physicians state that death resulted from

CAUSES INDEPENDENT OF THE SURGICAL OPERATIONS

to which the patient was subjected. The event produces a deep impression in London, where the Emperor was always personally very popular with the masses, and the evening journals publish long obituaries, full of expressions of mourning.

THE NEWS IN PARIS.

PARIS, Jan. 9. Evening—The news of the Emperor's death was received at a late hour this afternoon. It is not yet possible to estimate the effect here. The Imperialists are of course

PROFOUNDLY AFFECTED

and appear to regard the event as a final blow to their hopes. The only evening journal which has any editorial on the subject is the Messager de Paris, an influential finance organ. It closes a brief article with the following

TRIBUTE:

"The disasters which have made a shipwreck of the Empire will not cause to be forgotten the great services of Napoleon as rendered to this nation in establishing order and developing the property of the country."

THE EMPRESS INCONSOLABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 9. The Empress Eugenie weeps continually and refuses consolation.

LOUIS, THE PRINCE IMPERIAL,

who arrived after his father's death, is prostrated with grief.

CAUSE OF THE EMPEROR'S DEATH.

The Emperor's death was caused by embolism. It was so sudden that the last sacraments were not administered, the priest arriving after all was over.

THE BODY

will be interred at Chiselhurst until it can be removed to France.

Universal sorrow prevails in London.

FROM NEW YORK

THE WOODHULLS AGAIN.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9. Warrants on a new indictment for circulating obscene matter, were issued to-day against Woodhull and Claflin and the man Blood, the latter was arrested, but the women were not found. This action will prevent the lecture at Cooper Institute, at which trouble was apprehended.

ACQUITTED.

In the impeachment trial at Albany Judge Prindle was acquitted to-day by a vote of 17 to 7. The case of Judge Curtis will be taken up this evening.

PENNSYLVANIA.

FRIGHTFUL BURNING FLUID ACCIDENT—FOUR PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH.

PHIL. 9. Last evening, near Morton's Station, Pa., Mrs. Carr and three children were burned to death by the explosion of "combination fluid." Mrs. Carr was filling a lamp which was not lighted, but the heat of the room raised a vapor from the fluid which ignited by the stove, from which the lamp was two yards distant.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER
WASHINGTON, Jan. 9—8 P. M.

Probabilities.

The barometer will rise in the lower lake region and Canada and over the Middle and Eastern States with southwesterly and northwesterly winds, with cloudy weather and occasional snow and low temperature in the two former sections, and northwesterly winds with generally clear and colder weather in the two latter sections.

GREAT BRITAIN.

TERRIBLE DISASTER—FALL OF A BREWERY—MANY PERSONS BURIED IN THE RUINS.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The upper floors of the granary of the Lion Brewery at Lambeth, fell to-day. The Manager of the establishment, the clerks and other employes are buried in the ruins. The fire brigade are at work trying to remove the victims of the disaster, but there is little hope that any will be saved

[illegible] COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.

MONEY active and close at 7 per cent to 1-16 per day, with the bulk of business at 1-32 a 1-16.

STERLING EXCHANGE at 109¼ a 109⅜.

GOLD strong—opened at 112¼, advanced to 112½ and closed at 112¼ a 112⅜.

LOANS at 5 a 7 per cent.

Government securities closed at the following quotation.

U. S. Fives			112½
U. S. Sixes (coupons)		1881	115¾
U. S. 5-20s	do	1862	114
U. S. do	do	1864	115
U. S. do	do	1865	115
U. S. do	do	1865 new	114
U. S. do	do	1867	115
U. S. do	do	1868	111
U. S. 10-40s	do		112
Currency Sixes			[illegible]
Central Pacifics			99
Union Pacific, 1st mortgage,			[illegible]

Southern State securities closed this afternoon at the following quotations:

Tennessee 6's (new)	[illegible]
Virginia 6's (new)	50
Missouri 6's	93
Louisiana 6s (new)	[illegible]
North Carolina 6s (new)	[illegible]
South Carolina 6s (new)	[illegible]
Alabama 5s,	[illegible]
Georgia 6s,	[illegible]

The Stock market closed this afternoon at the following quotations:—Western Union 84¼; Pacific Mail 78; [illegible] ced 92; Wabash Railroad 74; Erie Railroad 52; [illegible] preferred 70; Ohio & Mississippi Railroad [illegible]; Boston, Hartford & Erie 8½.

MARKETS

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.

COTTON — sales 1843 bales — middling uplands 20¾.

FLOUR—Sales 10,400 bbls. — State and Western is steady — State, 5,85 a 8,00; Western, 5,85 a 7,80; Round Hoop Ohio, 7,00 a 9,50; Southern 6,35 a 12,75.

WHEAT — sales 17,000 bushels — Winter Red Western, 1.72 a 1.90; No. 2 Chicago, 1,56 a 1,57.

CORN steady—sales 39,000 bush — mixed western, new, 60 a 66; old do., 64 a 66½.

OATS strong — sales 36,000 bush. — New white, 49 a 53; new western, mixed, 47 a 50.

PORK dull — sales 000 bbls — New mess, 13.75.

BEEF dull

LARD at 7⅞ a 8¼ for steam; kettle 8.

BUTTER active—Western, 10 a 16; State, 24 a 30.

MOLASSES steady—New Orleans, 66 a 70; Porto Rico, 45.

RICE at 8 a 8½.

SUGAR — Muscovado 8 a c; Fair to good refining, 9 a 9½.

COFFEE — Rio, 16 a 19 gold.

PETROLEUM quiet—Crude 10¼; refined, 27 a 27½.

NAVAL STORES steady — Spirits Turpentine, 59. Rosin at 3 70.

TALLOW steady at 8 a 8½.

FREIGHTS to Liverpool steady—Grain per steamer, 7½ a 8d.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged.

WHEAT steady — No. 2 Spring, 1.21½ on the spot; No. 3, 107 a 107½; rejected, 94.

CORN steady — No. 2 mixed, 30½ on the spot; rejected, 28.

OATS in fair demand—No. 2, 23; rejected, 20 a 21.

RYE firm and scarce—No. 2, 67.

BARLEY —No 2 Fall 66 a 67.

PORK at 11,60 a 11,65 on the spot.

LARD steady at 7.10 on the spot.

[Reported for the Whig & Courier.]

MAINE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 9, 1873.

The Senate rejected the amendment of the House and passed the order authorizing the committees to visit the several State institutions.

The reports of the Agent of the Penobscot Indians and of the Trustees and officers of the Agricultural College were received and referred.

Bills, petitions, &c.—

Presented by Mr. Butler, bill providing additional safety for railroad travel. Ordered printed.

By Mr. Dunning, petition of Moses Williams for incorporation of Brownville State Quarry Campany. Referred to Com. on Manufactures.

By Mr. Kimball, bill to continue in force the act of 1872, granting pensions to disabled soldiers and seamen. Referred to Com. on Pensions.

By Mr. Carr, petition of G. C. Goss in aid of railroad from Bath to Portland. Referred to Com. on Railroads.

By Mr. Arnold, several petitions for term of Supreme Judicial Court at Lyndon, in Aroostook County. Referred to Com. on Legal Affairs.

ORDERED, on motion of Mr. Lothrop, that the Committee on Insane Hospital inquire into the expediency of changing the chapel at the Insane Hospital into apartments for the accommodation of private boarders.

Mr. Whitmore, from the Committee on Fisheries, reported legislation inexpedient on an order relating to amending Sec. 20, Chap. 40 of the Revised Statutes relating to taking lobsters.

Mr. Humphrey, from a special committee on the Governor's address, submitted the usual report, referring its several subjects to appropriate committees.

The report refers the matter relating to the Agricultural College to the Committee on Education instead of the Committee on Agriculture, as has been done in former years.

The temperance question the report refers to the Judiciary Committee, but this was amended by the Senate and referred to a special committee on temperance. [It is understood that the House will not concur in the appointment of a special committee on temperance, so it is probable that the question of prohibition will finally go before the Judiciary Committee.—Reporter.]

The report also provides for a select committee on immigration which has not yet been appointed.

Industrial Statistics go before the Committee on Manufactures; the Jail System to a joint select committee to be appointed; Biennial Elections to a special committee of five Senators and eleven Representatives, to be appointed; Geological Survey to the Committee on Manufactures, also the matter relating to Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia; the matter of Private Legislation is referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The report was laid on the table, and tomorrow at 11 o'clock A. M. assigned for its consideration.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 9, 1873.

Papers from Senate disposed of in concurrence.

Petitions, Bills &c., presented and referred:—

Of Commissioners of Penobscot County for authority to reassess certain taxes with bill accompanying.

Of C. Holyoke and others for act to incorporate the Mattawamcook Dam Co.

Of E. Johnson for authority to build a wharf in Hampden.

Of E. H. Torry and others for change of Porgie law.

Of C. D. Bryant for authority to extend wharf and construct booms.

Of Alex. Rowse and 50 others for Charter for Railroad from Bath to Portland.

Of A. S. Bangs and others for same.

Of A. Black and others of Stacyville, to have certain territory set off from Penobscot and annexed to Aroostook County.

Act concerning Railroads.

Act relating to damages for lands taken for Railroad purposes.

Act in aid of Free High Schools.

Orders passed—

That the Judiciary Committee inquire what further legislation is necessary in regard to the formation and management of Insurance Companies to afford the greatest possible security to policy holders.

That the Committee on Mercantile Affairs and Insurance inquire if any amendment is required to chapter 26, R. S., relating to engine men and fires, also chapter 49 relating to Insurance and Insurance Companies.

That Committee on Banks and Banking inquire into the expediency of amending or repealing Sects. 2 and 5 of Chap. 74 of the Public Laws of 1872, relating to Savings Banks.

Read and Assigned—

Bill, an Act in new draft to Charter Bates College.

Passed to be Engrossed—

Act to incorporate the Maine Conference of Unitarian Churches.

The Committee on State Printing was announced on part of the House.

Dingley of Lewiston; Titcomb of Augusta; Whitcomb of Ellsworth; Egery of Bangor; Randall of Richmond; King of Lyndon, and Wilder of Pembroke.

The Speaker announced the Committee on County estimates as follows:

Wood of Bangor; Talbot of East Machias; Rollins of Albion; Moffitt of Rockland; Brockway of Dover; Robbinson of Bath; Warren of Ellsworth; Weed of Littleton; Putnam of York; Boardman of Belfast; Mower of Greene; Gregg of Andover; Yates of Bristol; Green of Athens; Stevens of Gouldsboro.

Adjourned.

COUNCILLOR COMMITTEES.

The following are the Standing Committees of the Executive Council for the current year:—

On Warrants—Messrs. Pulsifer, Files, Dow.

On Accounts—Messrs. Chase, Dow, Harlow.

On Military Affairs—Messrs. Pulsifer, Files, Thompson.

On State Pensions—Messrs. Files, Pulsifer, Wadsworth.

On Prison Affairs—Messrs. Harlow, Chase, Files.

On Reform School—Messrs. Dow, Thompson, Harlow.

On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Wadsworth, Thompson, Pulsifer.

On Public Buildings—Messrs. Chase, Pulsifer, Files.

On Insane Hospital—Messrs. Thompson, Chase, Wadsworth.

On Deaf, Dumb and Blind—Messrs. Dow, Wadsworth, Chase.

On Public Instruction—Messrs. Harlow, Dow, Thompson.

On Library—Messrs. Thompson, Wadsworth, Chase.

On Public Lands—Messrs. Wadsworth, Harlow, Pulsifer.

On Pay Roll—Messrs. Files, Harlow, Dow.

A fire in Lawrence, N. H., on Wednesday night, destroyed two [illegible] of A. Thompson, on [illegible] street, and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] $8,000. A. J. Merrill was [illegible] by a falling chimney, while he was [illegible] a force pump at his [illegible].

The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] warded to the [illegible] Congressman.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

—No new cases of small-pox were reported to the authorities yesterday.

—The E. & N. A. train from St. John was three hours late here last night.

—The County Commissioners' Court was adjourned yesterday to the first Tuesday in February.

—A merry party of lads was sliding down State street hill on a large horse sled until a late hour last night.

—A little snow, a little rain, a little fog, and a little sunshine were the several components of the weather yesterday.

—Rev. Dr. Tefft's fifth lecture of his course on "Travels in Europe," will be delivered at the Methodist church in Brewer this evening.

—The public installation of the officers of Mystic Lodge, F. & A. M., at Hampden will not take place next week as was proposed.

—The annual meeting of the North Penobscot Agricultural and Horticultural Society will be held at Lincoln on Tuesday next at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

—Tickets for the entertainment in aid of the Children's Home sold well yesterday at Duren's, and full houses are anticipated on both evenings.

—There being a small attendance at the Railroad meeting in City Hall last evening, it was deemed best to adjourn it for one week, which was accordingly done.

—Mr. James C. Buzzell, formerly with H. Schwartz, Esq., has opened a hardware store at No. 55 West Market square, where he will keep a fine stock of goods in that line.

—Schooner Melbourne arrived at Winterport yesterday with a case of small-pox on board, and the authorities have taken efficient measures to prevent a spread of the dread disease.

—Physicians will be in attendance at the school house on the corner of York and Essex streets, and that on Larkin street tomorrow, to vaccinate all who desire it at the expense of the city.

—Messrs. D. Knowlton & Co., of Camden are building several passenger cars for the E. & N. A. Railway, and have just finished ten tons of car wheels which are to be placed under freight cars building at the railway shops.

—The Bucksport Farmers' and Mechanics' Association have elected for the ensuing year Joseph Tillock as President, G. W. Herbert as Vice-President, E. S. Wardwell as Secretary, and G. F. Ware as Librarian.

—The members of Bangor Division, No. 14, Sons of Temperance, celebrated the fifteenth anniversary of its organization by a very pleasant social re-union in Temperance Hall last evening.

—The bay mare "Little Fraud," owned by Waldo T. Peirce, Esq., died on Wednesday of congestion of the lungs. The mare had made fast time, was regarded as very promising and was valued at over $1,000.

—A young man whose name we did not learn, in attempting to get into the Veazie express team on Exchange street, yesterday afternoon, slipped and fell forward, his face striking against the runner which cut a long gash in his cheek.

—Active measures for the resumption of operations at the Piscataquis or Katahdin Iron Works, have been commenced, as will be seen by the advertisement in another column for contracts for cutting wood for the furnaces.

—We are informed by Mr. Crosby that the current reports that the paper-mills at Hampden were shut down on account of the prevalence of small-pox, a short time since, is incorrect. He states that both mills have been running to the full extent of their capacity, day and night, all winter.

—Our expected report of the dedication of the new Town House in Holden yesterday, failed to reach us last night. We understand, however, that the arrangements were very successfully carried out, and that the occasion was very pleasant, in spite of the bad weather.

—The many friends of Mr. W. A. Cromwell, the well-known travelling agent of the Lake Shore Railroad, will regret to learn that both of his children are dangerously sick with smallpox, at Berwick. Mr. Cromwell's eldest son died of the same disease a short time since.

P. & U. R. RAILROAD. The Directors of the Penobscot & Union River Railroad Company have petitioned the Legislature for an amendment to their charter, changing the corporate name to Bucksport and Bangor Railroad Company, extending the time in which to locate their road, and limiting the number of stockholders' votes.

PROMENADE CONCERT. The first of the series of subscription Promenade Concerts, in Music Hall last evening, was a very enjoyable affair, Andrews' full orchestra furnished superb music, that it was really a treat to hear, and between thirty and forty couples "assisted" in the dancing which followed the concert. The second of the course occurs on Thursday evening of next week.

A CLOSE RUN BY TWO BANGOR VESSELS. About three months ago, the Brig Prentiss Hobbs and the Schooner Ellen Morrison, both owned by Messrs. Swett & Co., of this city, sailed from New York on the same day for different ports in the West Indies. Each vessel made two or more ports, and yesterday both arrived safely in New York, and the dispatches announcing their arrivals were received by the owners within two minutes of each other.

SUICIDE IN ELLSWORTH. The *American* states that on Thursday afternoon last, Mary Abby Nason, about 19 years of age, was found in convulsions, at the house of Mr. Jesse Moore, and died in about four hours. A *post-mortem* examination revealed the fact that she died from the effects of a dose of oil of cedar. Miss Nason was to have been married on Saturday last, and had been very busy making preparations for the event, at Mr. Moore's residence. An inquest was not concluded when the *American* went to press.

THE WEEK OF PRAYER. The following is the subject fixed upon by the officers of the Evangelical Alliance for to-day:—

Friday, 10.—Prayer: For mankind; for the circulation of the Holy Scriptures and the spread of pure literature; for the overthrow of all forms of tyranny and oppression; for the removal of every form of Antichrist; for all prisoners and captives; and for the increase of that kingdom which is "righteousness, peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost."

Meetings this evening at Hammond street church and Central church, at half-past 7 o'clock.

MASONIC INSTALLATION. The following officers of Mechanics Lodge, No. 66, F. & A. M. at Orono, were installed on Wednesday evening Jan. 8th, by R. W. A. B. Marston, D. D. G. M.:—H. C. Powers, W. M.; C. M. Vinal, S. W.; Jas. Barymant, J. W.; E. P. Butler, Treas.; A. J. Durgin, Sec'y; J. C. Wilson, S. D.; D. B. [illegible], J. D.; W. Chapman, S. S.; B. M. Johnston, J. S.; J. Banks, Tyler; E. W. Vinal, Mar.; Rev. L. H. Bean, Chaplain. The ceremonies were public and the arrangements excellent, reflecting much credit upon the officers and members of this flourishing Lodge.

THE FARMERS' CONVENTION, called by the Penobscot Agricultural Society [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] nent list to-day, to meet several times each year, and afford the farmers of the county an opportunity to exchange ideas upon the best methods of cultivation of the various crops, stock raising, and hundred subjects of equal importance to the agricultural community. Such a project cannot fail, if properly conducted, to be of great practical value, and we wish it every success.

BANGOR MECHANIC ASSOCIATION. The annual meeting of the Bangor Mechanic Association was held at the Association's room on State street last evening, and the following named gentlemen were elected as officers for the ensuing year:

President—George A. Davenport.
Vice-President—John Cates.
Treasurer—Henry B. Dunbar.
Secretary—A. H. Tebbetts.
Trustees—Scott Dunbar, Byron Porter, Daniel Holman, Luther Cutter, and E. F. Shaw.

The reports of the Treasurer, Secretary, and Librarian were read from which we learn that the Association is in a flourishing condition. There are now two hundred and fifty members in good standing; four have died during the year and forty-five have been received in membership. The Library contains 3216 volumes, 20 maps and charts 150 duplicates of Public Documents, 150 pamphlets and reports. Two hundred volumes have been purchased during the year, which cost $309. Thirty-five volumes have been presented and 65 are missing and unaccounted for. The circulation for the year has been 8067 volumes.

HORRIBLE DEATH. Mr. George M. Brown, was riding up from Castine yesterday, when about half way between that town and Bucksport he noticed a broad trail of fresh blood in the middle of the road. Whipping up his horse he drove rapidly on nearly an eighth of a mile, the blood appearing more fresh as he proceeded, until he caught up with an empty wood-sled on which a man lay on his face, while the oxen attached were walking at a brisk pace. He drove by and stopped the cattle, and on going to the sled saw that the man's head hung between the rails, and his face, which lay on the road, had been completely divested of skin and flesh by dragging over the ice and frozen snow, so that it was utterly unrecognizable. The man was dead, though still warm, and it was evident that he had either fallen forward in a fit or been thrown down by a sudden jolt of the sled, his head, as before stated, dropping between the rails, and his face dragging until mutilated in the horrible manner mentioned. Mr Brown extricated the body, and on taking it to the nearest house, ascertained that it was Mr. Abraham Stover of Penobscot, a man about 62 years of age, who had been hauling wood that day, and was probably returning for a load when he met with the accident which resulted in his death.

BANGOR LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. The annual meeting of this Association was held last evening at the Library rooms in Kenduskeag block. In the absence of the President and Vice-President, Dr. T. U. Coe was chosen temporary chairman, and after some unimportant preliminary business the Librarian made his annual report. From it we learn that the whole number of volumes in the library is 9930, of which, 74[illegible] were purchased during the year; the circulation for the year, 44,896; average daily issue, 1[illegible]1 volumes. Number of papers kept on file in the reading room, 27, of which 16 are dailies, 10 weeklies and one semi-weekly. Three illustrated papers are also kept on file in the library room. The Association has now 519 members; 132 were added during the year, 1[illegible] withdrew from membership or were dropped from the books, and three members died. The report of the Treasurer shows the receipts of the year to have been $2,865.55, and the expenditures, $3,205.67—being an excess over receipts of $340.12. The Association accepted the reports, and proceeded to ballot for officers, with the following result:

President—N. S. Harlow.
Vice-President—R. S. Morison.
Secretary—John H. Hayes.
Treasurer—F. M. Sabine.
Directors—T. U. Coe, T. J. Stickney, Wm. P. Hubbard, Henry Lord, and I. L. Clark.
Arbiters—S. O. Hatch, I. S. Whitman, M. Schwartz, Charles E. Getchell, Charles Hight.

After some discussion by Messrs. I. R. Clark, Charles E. Lyon, and N. S. Harlow, it was voted that the Board of Directors be instructed to partition off the reading room and rent the rear room thus made for an office, using the front room and that now used by the Historical Society for a cabinet, as a reading room. It was also voted that the Board be directed to mature a plan and submit it at some future time for an increase of the funds of the association.

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT.

JANUARY (CIVIL) TERM.

HON. JONAS CUTTING, Justice, Presiding.
EZRA C. BRETT, Esq., Clerk.

Thursday, Jan. 9th. Court came in at 10 o'clock, and after disposing of a large number of cases, adjourned to Monday next at 10 A. M., when the new docket will be called.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN ARBITRATION.—Mr. Grant Duff, M. P., the Under Secretary of State for India, recently addressed his constituents, and spoke approvingly of the result of the Geneva arbitration. He said the example thus set would be much railed at, but would be certainly followed. While he did not expect that all disputes between nations would be settled by arbitration he thought much good was accomplished if only one war was prevented by arbitration. Referring to the intimations that England was growing cowardly and could not be induced to fight any more, he said: "Really there is a sort of grim humor in the thought, if it were not so sad, that a nation which professes to believe in the Sermon on the Mount should be reproached by other nations who profess to believe in the Sermon on the Mount, because in the financial year 1872-73 it is only devoting to the destruction of human life a sum of £40,194,500 ($200,972,500), for that is the reasonable and moderate amount of our army and navy estimates in the Asiatic and European halves of the British Empire during the year now passing."

THE YOSEMITE VALLEY.—Among the decisions of the United States Supreme Court announced in Washington, Tuesday, was one of general interest to the whole people of the nation and of special importance to the citizens of the Pacific slope. It confirmed the judgment of the inferior Court which maintained the title of the State of California to all parts of the Yosemite Park Reservation under the grant of Congress. The claim of the Hutchings, to a pre-emptive right in a part of the Park being thus defeated carries with it all the similar claims, and the decision insures to the people, for whom California acts as trustee, the preservation of that region of surpassing natural beauty as a national public pleasure ground. Thus confirmed in its authority, California will, it is to be hoped, take immediate and effective steps to stop all trespass upon this noble domain and to protect its matchless scenery from the cupidity of lawless settlers who would divert to their own profit the common property of the nation.

AMERICAN FINANCES. We are somewhat surprised to meet with the following commendation of the paper money system of this country in the London Stock Exchange Circular. The editor goes on to say that the system of the United States furnishes an ample [illegible] that though defective [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] gold, yet on the United States bonds. The security is as good and works for the benefit of the Government as well as of the banks. Instead of having the cellars filled with the precious metals lying in an unproductive state, the security upon which they work earns for the banks five per cent., and as the people recognize in that security perfect safety, that confidence is imparted which is the very essence of business. Could not some portion of the machinery which is found to work so satisfactorily in the United States be imported into this country, to the benefit of the mercantile community? This is commendation from an unexpected quarter.

NEWS BREVITIES.

Boston is delighted with Lucca.

Kentucky begins the year with a deficit of $318,375.

A. T. Stewart opened his Long Island Railroad Wednesday.

The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount to 4½ per cent.

Drakeford Brothers, silk merchants of London, have suspended. Liabilities $500,000.

Ship Soo Loo, from Java, discovered in distress off Cape Cod, was towed into Boston harbor Thursday.

A passenger train was thrown from the track near Watertown, New York, Wednesday night, and two locomotives smashed, but no person was seriously injured.

Goss & Sawyer launched at Bath Thursday a three-masted schooner of 487 tons, named R. M. Hayward, for Providence and Taunton owners.

The counsel of the Erie Railway Co. contradicts the report that the securities turned over by by Jay Gould would prove of little value.

At the meeting of the consolidated New York and New Haven and Hartford R. R. Co. a stockholder charged that nearly half a million of funds were unaccounted for.

Rosenzweig, the murderer of Alice Bowlesby, is still in the New York Tombs, awaiting a discharge, as the law under which he was convicted and sentenced was last winter repealed.

Senator Clayton has introduced a resolution in the Arkansas Legislature to effect a repeal of the disfranchising clause of the State Constitution. It is favored by all parties.

The officers detailed by the New York Department of Buildings to examine other hotels since the Fifth Avenue fire, report a general lack of proper provisions for fire emergencies.

After abstaining from food for several hours Stokes ate a hearty meal—Wednesday night, and was visited by a spiritual adviser, his father and other relations. He is still very confident of a new trial.

A fire Wednesday night at McNutt's new lumber mill on Wareham st., Boston, destroyed $10,000 of stock for Pierce, Gilman & Tuttle, insured $9000; also $7000 for Sumner & Johnson, insured $2000; and $5000 for Bossman and Borshiner, insured.

A London letter in the New York *Post* says that by the death of his wife, Viscountess Beaconsfield, Mr. Disraeli finds himself not only poor but hopelessly in debt. His wife's immense fortune was settled on her for life only, and it now reverts to her children by her first marriage. The result of this is that Mr. Disraeli must lose his leadership of the Conservative party in the House of Commons. He has nothing in the world but debt and a five thousand pound pension. The copyrights of all his literary works have expired except "Lothair," and that was sold before publication. It is further stated that no great degree of affection exists between Mr. Disraeli and the heirs of his wife.

COUNTER LIBEL SUITS. We recently announced that the N. Y. Tribune had opened libel suits against the Brooklyn Union and N. Y. Times. Now, Henry C. Bowen, Proprietor of the Brooklyn Union, has begun libel suits against the Tribune Association, and Whitelaw Reid, T. N. Rooker, George Ripley, Patrick O'Rourke, and John Hay, individually, for re-printing, from the Brooklyn Eagle, an article charging Bowen with being the author of the Woodhull scandal against Beecher and others. All were served with summons yesterday, except Hay, who is absent.

A DISCLAIMER FROM MR. ALLISON. The following dispatch from United States Senator-elect Wm. B. Allison of Iowa, was received on Tuesday in reference to the mention of himself in Oakes Ames's testimony:

"Oakes Ames is in error. He mailed to me 10 shares Union Pacific and 10 shares Credit Mobilier certificates. I returned the certificates to him by mail. He also mailed check for one Mobilier dividend to which I had no claim, and I included the amount of the check in a sight draft on New York payable to his order. Please disclaim, on my behalf, any shareholding or interest in the Credit Mobilier, or Union Pacific stocks. I have not had any, and have not derived profit therefrom."

P. T. Barnum announces it as his intention to build in New York city a new museum, hippodrome and menagerie, which will surpass anything ever before attempted. He says he will invest upward of half a million dollars in the enterprise.

BUSINESS ITEMS

Notwithstanding the persuasions of parties interested in other hotels, the traveling public continue to patronize the Lynde Hotel at Rockland, and rejoice in clean rooms, comfortable beds, and a well furnished table.

WEDDING VISITING AND BUSINESS CARDS. We are prepared to print cards of all kinds in the neatest manner, and with latest styles of type.

PIANOS, ORGANS AND MELODEONS.—For the best and cheapest Musical Goods of all kinds go to Pattea & Wheelden's.

SAFE DEPOSIT INTEREST BANK.—The Safe Deposit Interest Bank continues to pay 7 3-10 per cent on deposits. For conditions see advertisement in our Special Notices.

VACCINATION. Having taken some fresh crusts of vaccine virus directly from the "heifer," I am prepared to vaccinate all who may call from 2 to 5 P. M. As I have several animals innoculated, I shall be constantly supplied with reliable vaccine matter. Office 44 Main street.

dec31eod4t J. M. BLAISDELL, M. D.

City of Bangor.

The Joint Standing Committee of the City Council on Accounts and Claims will be in session at the Aldermen's Room, on the first WEDNESDAY in each month, at 2 o'clock P. M. All bills against the city should be presented at that time.

CHAPIN HUMPHREY, Chairman.

april7 sn

Diaries, 1873.

A full line, wholesale and retail, by

dec31 D. BUGBEE & CO.

Lasell Female Seminary,

Auburndale, Mass.

A FIRST CLASS LADIES SEMINARY,

AND

LADIES COLLEGE OF THE HIGHEST GRADE.

Unsurpassed advantages in Music and Drawing.

We would advise all who have daughters for whom they desire the highest intellectual, physical and moral culture, to avail themselves of the superior advantages of this institution.

Winter Term begins Dec. 12th.

For Catalogue, apply to

[illegible] CUSHING, Principal.

[illegible] TREMAINE, [illegible]

dec4 d&w3

Merchants Mutual Marine Insurance Company.

[illegible]

Bangor, Dec. 30, 1872.

GREAT SLAUGHTER!

Going Out of Business.

The undersigned, having decided to go out of the Dry Goods business, will offer his

Entire Stock at a Great Sacrifice,

From this date till February 10, 1873,

When the balance of stock will be for sale at a bargain with the Stand.

Empress Cloths, 58 cents, worth 90 cents;
Empress Cloths, 40 cents, worth 65 cents;
Thibets, splendid Quality, 80 cents, worth $1 25;
Black Cashmere, $1 37 1-2, worth $2 00;
All our Prints, best quality 11 cents;
Splendid Bleached Cotton 12 1-2 cents, worth 17 cents
Hill Cotton only 14 cents, Wamsutta do. only 16 1-2 cents.

And everything in the stock at correspondingly low prices. Black Beavers, Waterproof, Cashmere Shawls, Woolen Shawls, Blankets, Flannels, Woolen Goods for Men's and Boy's wear.

We also have a fresh supply of

KID GLOVES at 45 cents,

No end to our stock of BRILLIANTINES AND ALPACAS.

This is no humbug. We mean what we say. The goods are to be sold at some price to close out. This is a rare opportunity for country dealers to sort up cheap for cash. Call and examine.

G. STANFORD,

15 West Market Square.

Bangor, December 31, 1872.

Bowler & Merrill,

BANKERS,

142 Exchange St., Bangor, Me.,

Allow Interest on Deposits

FOR THE FULL TIME

FROM DATE OF DEPOSIT

—TO—

DATE OF WITHDRAWAL

ALSO ISSUE

Certificates of Deposite,

PAYABLE ON DEMAND,

OR AT SOME STATED TIME WITH INTEREST.

Buy and Sell Gold, Silver, Gold Drafts Coupons, Uncurrent Money, United States, State, County, City, Town, and the best Railroad Bonds, National Bank Stocks, Railroad Shares, &c.

Negotiate First Class Business Notes and Acceptances.

Make Collections Promptly.

Furnish First Class BANKERS' DRAFTS, and LETTERS OF CREDIT, available in all parts of the World.

Have for Sale the most desirable Securities for Investment.

dec18 1w eod&w tf

Lumbermen

CAN FIND THE CELEBRATED

HARDY & SHERMAN

Wold Pattern

CHOPPING AXES,

—AT—

Fogg & Bridges,

The only authorized Agents in Bangor.

dec3

Bangor Machine Depot.

An assortment of

New and Second Hand Wood and Iron Working Machinery constantly on hand.

Steam Engines and Boilers.

Shafting, Pulleys and Belting in great variety.

Fire Proof Safes, new and second hand, at lowest Boston Prices.

Also, Agent for

Sturtevant's Celebrated Pressure and Exhaust Blowers.

Paints all shades, ready for use, by the gallon

Machinery Oil, &c.

☞Steam and Gas Piping done to order.

R. W. PRATT,

Depot Block, Exchange Street.

nov23 tf

To Carriage Painters

A large stock of

Masury's Fine Colors

IN JAPAN,

For sale at Manufacturers' Price, by

BLOOD & ROWE,

121 Exchange st.

Nov2

No Advance!

A full Stock of

[illegible]

at the old prices, and a full line of

Dress Goods,

AT

JOSEPH F. SNOW'S,

33 MAIN STREET.

[illegible] ABBOTT'S

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS

AT "Little Blue," Farmington, Me.

The winter division of the 29th year of this successful [illegible] will open on [illegible] January [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with the school in which was formed the oldest reach [illegible].

Alden J. Blethen, A. M., Principal.

dec11 1m

LUMBERMEN,

Farmers & Wood Choppers

We would respectfully call your attention to our large stock of

AXES,

SLED STEEL, IRON,
BOLTS, CABLE CHAIN,
CROSS CUT SAWS,
AUGERS, AUGER BITTS,
HORSE SHOES, HORSE NAILS, &c.

All of which were bought before the late fire in Boston, and which we are selling at the same old low prices, at

No. 132 Exchange Street.

Trask & Chalmers.

Bangor, Nov. 22, 1872.

TO THE LUMBERMEN.

We have on hand large assortment of French and American Calf and Kip

DRIVING BOOTS,

Custom Made. Call and see them.

HILLS & BAKER,

apr12 West End Kenduskeag Bridge, Bangor.

THE NEW

REMINGTON

Sewing Machine.

Parties who think of buying a Sewing Machine should not fail to see this new Machine before purchasing. It is pronounced by the best mechanics of country to be

THE BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE

ever yet invented.

We take pleasure in offering this machine to the public as a

Perfect Sewing Machine,

doing away with all the objections in other machines, and as something that has been long wanted by all users of the Sewing Machine.

It has a straight needle, makes the Lock or Shuttle Stitch, and is alike on both sides, and performs perfect sewing on every description of material with cotton, linen or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest numbers.

☞Call and see it before purchasing.

Thomas P. Kemp, Agent,

102 Main Street, Bangor.

I am also Agent for the

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE,

—AND THE—

Improved Empire Machine,

For Tailoring or Leather Work.

We claim that this Machine is not only equal but much superior to any other machine that has ever been offered to the public.

102 Main Street, Bangor.

THOMAS P. KEMP, Agent.

nov5 d&w

EUREKA

ANNEALED FLINT GLASS

Lamp Chimneys

Manufactured expressly for

E. C. Sweet & Co.,

Importers, Jobbers and Retailers of

CHINA, CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE,

CUTLERY, PLATED WARE, &c.,

79 Exchange St., Bangor, Me.

By a peculiar chemical process this chimney will stand three times the heat that an ordinary chimney will, and thus supplies a want long felt, and are consequently much superior to the trash now flooding the country. This chimney we can sell at a small advance over an inferior article. A fair trial will convince the most sceptical. Buyers will please observe that we have caused our brand [Eureka] to be placed upon each wrapper, in order to protect ourselves and our customers; be sure you take none other as all others are spurious imitations of the genuine [Eureka.]

For sale by retail dealers everywhere.

oct16 d&w tf

Foot Rests,

SLIPPER RACKS,
WORK TABLES,
WALL POCKETS,
CHOP STICKS,

AND OTHER

Christmas & New Year Gifts

DOLE BROTHERS

Furniture Ware Rooms,

Hammond St.

Bangor, December 20, 1872. d&w

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CLEANSING FIRES.

BY ADELAIDE PROCTOR.

Let thy gold be cast in the furnace—
Thy red gold, precious and bright;
Do not fear for the hungry fire
With its caverns of burning light.
And thy gold shall return more precious,
Free from every spot and stain;
For gold must be tried by fire,
As a heart must be tried by pain!

In the cruel fire of sorrow
Cast thy heart, do not faint or wail;
Let thy hand be firm and steady,
Do not let thy spirit quail;
But wait till the trial is over,
And take thy heart again;
For as gold is tried by fire,
So a heart must be tried by pain!

I shall know by the gleam and the glitter
Of the golden chain you wear,
By your heart's calm strength in loving,
Of the fire you have had to bear.
Beat on, true heart, forever!
Shine bright, strong golden chain!
And bless the cleansing fire,
And the furnace of living pain!

ALL SORTS AND SIZES

Scotland fears a coal famine.

Nebraska now builds locomotives.

The ice gatherers are very active now.

Texas wants a liquor law like Ohio.

Illinois ladies hunt rabbits on snow shoes.

Fred Douglass is going to Europe.

St. Louis suffers from small pox to a very fatal extent.

The first piano ever made in the United States was made at Philadelphia.

Encouraging to the wicked. Sulphur springs are frozen in Kentucky.

Four men played billiards for twenty seven and a half consecutive hours at Newburg last week.

Rosa Bonheur's purpose in coming to America is to make original sketches of buffaloes and coyotes.

Two young Americans have been arrested in St Petersburg, for destroying works of art at the museum.

The Piute Indians recently burned a young [illegible] of their tribe for jilting several admiring braves.

Telegraph communication is now complete between Chili and all the Northern portion of the Argentine Republic.

Louisiana boasts of two brothers who sat on a jury and found their own brother guilty of murder and then they also went and saw him hanged.

An old watchword is revived in the phrase "If any one offers to commute Stokes' sentence shoot him on the spot."

A lady's hat, with all its trimmings, and a band box, was lately sent from California to Maine for 11 cents postage.

Sophia Barney took a premium at a Montgomery, Ala., fair as the young woman who would make the best wife for a poor man.

Three thousand people tried to get in one of the London theatres the other night, when they heard the Prince of Wales would occupy a box.

When a new town is started on the plains Chicago drummers camp out and wait for the new stores to be completed to sell the owners a bill of goods.

A Pennsylvania farmer has six geese over forty years old. He will cook them up when he celebrates his golden wedding and give the soup to the poor.

The aged poet Bryant still walks every day to and from the Evening Post office in New York and his step is as light and firm as it was twenty years ago.

After all the splendid details of the wedding of the Italian Prince Borghese, it must be rather painful to that young man now to be told that he isn't married after all.

A devout Roman Catholic lady of Paris kept a Roman candle for the church service and when lighted it produced a great deal of enthusiasm in the congregation.

A woman at Macon, Ga., dared her husband to [illegible] and he had her arrested and placed in jail for six months, the judge holding that her action was a grave offence.

Barnum is trying to secure for his new show a man who does not blame his wife for everything that goes wrong about the house, and a [illegible] who never told his wife how his mother used to dress.

The Shah of Persia wishes to make his European trip without ostentation, so he will take with him only three Princes of the blood, three Ministers of the first class, seven of the second and thirty attendants.

On an average last year New York had two fatal accidents a day and three suicides [illegible] weekly, according to count, though probably no day passes without more murders than one somewhere in the city.

A [illegible] his rival of stealing a [illegible] during the canvass, being defeated, [illegible] his opponent to dine with him on [illegible] was uncharitably called [illegible] to jury.

A [illegible] in Knox county on Christmas day [illegible] the loss of three fingers [illegible]

[illegible] Academy [illegible] five hundred and forty eight [illegible] from the air we breathe.

A [illegible] policeman in Providence [illegible] May [illegible] had been found asleep while on duty [illegible] to extinguish the street lamps [illegible] at the proper time. When asked what he had to say, he responded "I know, yer Honor, I was guilty and that the city has lost by my neglect to put out the gas, but if ye will forgive me I'll put it out enough earlier to-morrow night to make up."

Maine Central Railroad Company

CONSOLIDATED LOAN,

Expressly Authorized by the Legislature!

THE MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY now offers for sale a limited amount of its seven per cent Consolidated Bonds. Said Bonds are forty years to run and are by express authority of the Legislature of Maine secured by a joint and several mortgage on the Railroads, franchises and all the property real and personal of the following united railroads to wit: **The Maine Central, Portland & Kennebec, Somerset & Kennebec, Androscoggin & Leeds & Farmington Railroads.** The security is ample. No better or safer investment for trust funds can be made.

They are of the denominations of $100, $500, $1000 and $5000 registered and coupon with interest payable semi annually.

PRICE, PAR AND INTEREST

FOR SALE BY

BREWSTER, SWEET & CO.,

BANKERS, BOSTON,

AND BY

BOWLER & MERRILL,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

Bangor, Maine.

june26 TuThSaw tf

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only True and Perfect Dye. Harmless, Reliable and Instantaneous; no disappointment, no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces IMMEDIATELY a superb BLACK OR NATURAL BROWN, and leaves the hair CLEAN, SOFT AND BEAUTIFUL. The genuine signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all Druggists.

CHAS. BATCHELOR, Prop., N. Y.
nov11 eod d&wly

District Court of the United States for the District of Maine,

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the matter of WARREN G. SMITH and ANCEL C. HALLETT, Bankrupts, against whom a petition in Bankruptcy was filed Dec. 19 A. D. 1872 in said Court.

DISTRICT OF MAINE, ss:

A Warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the Estates, individual and co-partnership of Warren G. Smith and Ancel C. Hallet, of the County of Penobscot and State of Maine, in said District, they have been duly adjudged Bankrupts upon Petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said Bankrupts, to them, or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the Creditors of said Bankrupts to prove their debts, and choose one or more Assignees of their Estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at Bangor, in said District, on the fourth day of February A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the office of CHARLES HAMLIN, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

S. S. MARBLE,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger for said District.
jan8 eod2t&w1t

JOB PRINTING!

THE BANGOR

DAILY

WHIG AND COURIER,

OFFICE,

Kenduskeag Bridge.

ALL KINDS

OF

PLAIN AND FANCY

Job Printing

EXECUTED

WITH NEATNESS

AND DISPATCH.

We have all the Facilities

FOR DOING

Job Work

TO BE FOUND

THIS SIDE OF BOSTON

And shall endeavor at all times to see that Work is promptly and faithfully done, and hope to receive sufficient additional patronage to remunerate us for the large outlay and expense incurred to promote the

Comfort of our Customers,

And save them the trouble of climbing two or three flights of stairs to procure a job of Printing.

WE INTEND TO KEEP UP

WITH THE MODERN

IMPROVEMENTS

AND

Give our Customers as Good Work as can be Secured.

We have now in our Office, among other Material, a

Babcock Steam Power Press,
Babcock Steam Power Half Medium Jobber,
Babcock Quarter-Medium Jobber,
Babcock Eighth Medium Jobber,
Gordon Franklin Card and Bill Head Press,
Ruggles Rotary Card and Bill Head Press,
Large and Small Hand Presses,
Ruggles Paper Cutter,
Ruggles Rotary Card Cutter, &c. &c.,

And are constantly receiving

Additions of Type

FROM

Philadelphia, New York and Boston Foundries.

We are Prepared to Execute in the Best Style

MAMMOTH POSTERS
HAND BILLS,
SHOP BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
CIRCULARS,
WAY BILLS,
BILL HEADS,

BILLS OF FARE,
LABELS OF ALL KINDS,
BANK CHECKS,
BANK BOOKS,
BLANK NOTES,
BILLS OF LADING,

INSURANCE BLANKS,
TOWN BLANKS,
SURVEYORS BILLS,
WOOD BILLS,
MILK BILLS,
SCHOOL BILLS,
INVOICES, &c.

WEDDING, VISITING,

AND

BUSINESS CARDS

OF

ALL DESCRIPTIONS AND QUALITIES,

As cheap as any other establishment in this vicinity.

Persons wishing for work in our line are invited to call, as we can suit them both as to Style and Price.

PRINTING DONE

WITH

Black, Blue, or Red Ink,

OR WITH

TWO OR MORE COLORS

And particular attention paid to

BRONZE WORK.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

No. 1½

[illegible]

BANGOR, MAINE

WANTED.

A limited number of SECOND HAND SEWING MACHINES, for which a liberal price will be allowed in exchange for the new and beautiful

Keystone Machine.

For particulars call on or address, G. F. DAV[illegible]
aug26 tf [illegible]

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the Second Session of the Forty-second Congress.

Detailed Regulations arranged between the Post-office Department of the United States of America and the Post-office Department of Denmark, for the Execution of the Postal Convention signed at Washington the 1st day of December, 1871, and at Copenhagen the 7th day of November, 1871.

ARTICLE I

The offices for the exchange of the mails shall be On the part of the United States, (1) New York, (2) Chicago. On the part of Denmark (1) Copenhagen, (2) the travelling office between Korsoer and Kiel.

The exchange offices of New York and Chicago shall make up closed mails for the exchange offices of (1) Copenhagen (2) the travelling office between Korsoer and Kiel, and these Danish offices shall make up closed mails for New York and Chicago.

[ARTICLE II]

Each mail exchanged between the two administrations shall be accompanied with a letter bill showing the postages due, accruing to each office upon the different kinds of correspondence. The form of this letter bill shall follow the models A and B hereto annexed, and shall be consecutively numbered by the despatching office during each calendar year.

The receiving office shall acknowledge its receipt by the next dispatch.

ARTICLE III.

The exchange offices shall divide the correspondence which they dispatch into a suitable number of separate packages according to the letter bill. Each of these packages shall bear the proper etiquette and number corresponding to the letter bill.

ARTICLE IV

When more than a single rate is chargeable upon any letter or other article, the number of rates to which it is subject shall be indicated by the dispatching office by a figure in the upper left corner of the address.

ARTICLE V.

Registered correspondence shall be described in a register list, following the models C and D, hereto annexed.

All registered letters shall be enveloped together in a strong paper, securely fastened, and the packet inscribed with the words "*Registered*" or "*Recommander t*" and placed in the mail.

The blank in the letter-bill for expressing the number of registered articles shall be filled by letters and figures expressing the number.

In case no registered articles are sent the proper blank of the letter bill shall be filled with the word "*nihil*" or "*nul*."

ARTICLE VI.

The registered letters dispatched shall be acknowledged immediately by the receiving office. If the verification by the receiving office shall disclose an error of any kind in the register-list, it shall be also [illegible] by the first mail notified to the dispatching office.

ARTICLE VII

All letters exchanged between the two offices shall [illegible] by stamp or writing thereon, the office of [illegible] the unpaid letters so exchanged shall [illegible] stamped with the name of the dispatching office of exchange.

Correspondence fully paid to destination shall be stamped "*Paid all*" in the United States, and "*Franco*" in Denmark.

Registered articles shall be stamped "*Registered*," in the United States, and "*Recommandert*," in Denmark. Correspondence insufficiently paid shall be stamped "*Insufficiently paid*" in the United States, and "*Utilstrækkelig frankeret*" in Denmark, and the amount of the deficient postage expressed in figures on the face.

Correspondence dispatched by the direct line between the respective countries shall be stamped "*Direct service*," or "*Service direct*."

When dispatched via Germany, it shall be stamped to indicate German transit.

ARTICLE VIII.

The two post departments are mutually to furnish each other with lists stating the foreign countries to which the foreign postage, and the amounts thereof, must be absolutely prepaid, or can be left unpaid, [illegible] such lists are furnished, neither country is [illegible] the other any correspondence to foreign [illegible] in transit through the country to which [illegible]

Such lists shall also indicate the foreign countries with which registered correspondence may be exchanged in the open mails between the respective [illegible] and the conditions thereof.

ARTICLE IX

The respective exchange offices shall mark in *red ink* in the upper left corner of the address of prepaid letters sent for transit in the open mail the amount of the postage due for exterior service to the country through which the same are forwarded, and in the same manner, but in *black ink* shall mark the amount due for postage to the forwarding office upon the unpaid letters so sent in transit.

ARTICLE X

Letters originating in or destined for foreign countries, sent in the open mails through the United States or through Denmark and which are insufficiently paid, shall be transmitted as wholly unpaid, and no account taken between the two administrations of the amount prepaid, but letters and other [illegible] originating in foreign countries and [illegible] to the United States or to Denmark, respectively, on which the foreign and international postage charges are fully prepaid, shall, when forwarded through the mails of either country to the other, be delivered in the country of destination free of charge.

ARTICLE XI

The letters and all registered articles mutually returned as not deliverable shall be accompanied by a statement exhibiting the number of ordinary letters and the number of addresses of the registered articles so returned, and the aggregate amount reclaimed thereon from the dispatching office, which amount shall be verified and acknowledged as early as practicable.

The expense of transit of unpaid correspondence which has been transmitted by either administration in closed mails and which shall be returned to the dispatching office as not deliverable shall be deducted from the original amount charged for transit, upon a declaration of the amounts by the office claiming the reduction.

No charge will be made by either administration on the transit of correspondence returned as not deliverable.

ARTICLE XII

All correspondence wrongly addressed or missent shall be returned without delay by the receiving office to the exchange office which dispatched it. The [illegible] office shall also correct accordingly, in the [illegible] of verification, the original entries of the [illegible] relating to such correspondence. The articles of the like nature addressed to persons who have changed their residence shall be mutually forwarded [illegible] charged with the rate that would have been paid [illegible] destination or returned for the amount [illegible] against the receiving of [illegible]

ARTICLE XIII.

The dispatching exchange office shall state on the letter bill to the intermediate exchange offices the exact number of single rates of letters, or weight of printed matter, and the total weight of the other correspondence which shall be dispatched in closed mails.

ARTICLE XIV

It is understood that the accounts between the two offices shall be established on the respective letter bills in the proper money of the dispatching office; that the international postage on the unpaid or insufficiently paid letters shall be computed in the money of the receiving country in entering the [illegible] charges on the letter bill in the money of the [illegible] office the cent of the United States and the [illegible] shilling of Denmark shall be taken as equivalents.

ARTICLE XV

The quarterly accounts shall be prepared by the respective post administrations, and shall be based [illegible] acknowledgements of receipt [illegible] recapitulation of these accounts, showing the definitive result [illegible] for the debit and credit shall be prepared by the United States office and shall then be transmitted, with the accounts on which it is based, for the examination of the post office of Denmark.

ARTICLE XVI

It is understood that in making up the accounts between the post-office departments of the two countries the international postages on the correspondence exchanged between them, so much of the preceding articles as relates to the preparation and adjustment of the postal accounts shall not be taken to include or comprise the international post [illegible] such adjustment.

[illegible] forms for accounting such postages shall be arranged by mutual agreement whenever either of [illegible] in accounts of the international postage [illegible] be kept and settled as provided in Article IX of the convention. [illegible] the amounts of postage or other tax for exterior service accruing to, or reclaimed by, either department as well as any sum or sums advanced by one country for and on account of the other, shall nevertheless, be stated and settled quarterly in the manner hereinbefore prescribed.

ARTICLE XVII

The detailed regulations shall be ratified on the part of the United States by the Postmaster General and on the part of Denmark by the Royal Director General of Posts.

Done at Copenhagen, in duplicate original, this 7th day of November 1871, and at Washington this 1st day of December 1871.

[SEAL] JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.
[SEAL] DANNESKJOLD SAMSOE.

By the President of the United States of America

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS pursuant to the first section of the act of Congress approved the seventh of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty four entitled "An act to provide for the execution of treaties between the United States and foreign nations respecting consular jurisdiction over the crews of vessels of such foreign nations in the waters and ports of the United States," it is provided that before that act shall take effect as to the ships and vessels of any particular nation having such treaty with the United States the President of the United States shall have been satisfied that similar provisions have been made for the execution of such treaty by the other contracting party, and shall have issued his proclamation to that effect, declaring that act to be in force as to such nation.

And whereas due inquiries having been made, and a satisfactory answer having been received that similar provisions are in force in the United Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway:

Now therefore, be it known that I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the same accordingly.

Done at the city of Washington this eleventh day of May in the year of our Lord one [SEAL] thousand eight hundred and seventy two, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety sixth.

U S GRANT

By the President
HAMILTON FISH Secretary of State.

[RESOLUTION OF GENERAL NATURE—No 1]

JOINT RESOLUTION providing for a more effective system of quarantine on the Southern and Gulf coasts.

Whereas experience has proved that the present system of quarantine on the southern and gulf coasts is insufficient to prevent the ravages of yellow fever in the cities and towns of that section, Therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and is hereby, directed to detail one or more medical officers of the regular army, who shall during the coming season, visit each town or port on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic coast, which is subject or liable to invasions of yellow fever, and shall confer with the authorities of such port or town, with reference to the establishment of a more uniform and effective system of quarantine and who shall ascertain all facts having reference to the outbreaks of this disease in such ports or towns, and whether any system of quarantine is likely to be effective in preventing invasions of yellow fever, and, if so, what system will least interfere with the interests of commerce [illegible] and shall make, also, a detailed report on this subject to the Secretary of War, through the Surgeon General, on or before the assembling of the third session of the Forty-second Congress, in December, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

Approved, June 6, 1872.

By the President of the United States of America

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas by an act of Congress, entitled "An act to enforce the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and for other purposes," approved the twentieth day of April, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy one power is given to the President of the United States, when in his judgment the public safety shall require it, to suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus in any State or part of a State whenever combinations and conspiracies exist in such State or part of a State, for the purpose of depriving any portion or class of the people of such State of the rights, privileges, immunities, and protection named in the Constitution of the United States and secured by the act of Congress aforesaid; and whenever such combinations and conspiracies do so obstruct and hinder the execution of the laws of any such State, and of the United States, as to deprive the people aforesaid of the rights, privileges, immunities, and protection aforesaid, and do oppose and obstruct the laws of the United States and their due execution and impede and obstruct the due course of justice under the same; and whenever such combinations shall be organized and armed, and so numerous and powerful as to be able by violence either to overthrow or to set at defiance the constituted authorities of said State and of the United States within such State; and whenever, by reason of said causes, the conviction of such offenders and the preservation of the public peace shall become in such State or part of a State impracticable,

And whereas such unlawful combinations and conspiracies for the purposes aforesaid are declared by the act of Congress aforesaid to be rebellion against the Government of the United States,

And whereas by said act of Congress it is provided that before the President shall suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus, he shall first have made proclamation commanding such insurgents to disperse,

And whereas on the twelfth day of the present month of October the President of the United States did issue his proclamation, reciting therein, among other things, that such combinations and conspiracies did then exist in the counties of Spartanburg, York, Marion, Chester, Laurens, Newberry, Fairfield, Lancaster and Chesterfield, in the State of South Carolina and commanding thereby all persons composing such unlawful combinations and conspiracies to disperse and retire peaceably to their homes within five days from the date thereof, and to deliver either to the marshal of the United States for the district of South Carolina, or to any of his deputies or to any military officer of the United States within said counties, all arms, ammunition, uniforms, disguises, and other means and implements used, kept, possessed, or controlled by them for carrying out the unlawful purposes for which the said combinations and conspiracies are organized,

And whereas the insurgents engaged in such unlawful combinations and conspiracies within the counties aforesaid have not dispersed and retired peaceably to their respective homes and have not delivered to the marshal of the United States or to any of his deputies, or to any military officer of the United States within said counties, all arms, ammunition, uniforms, disguises and other means and implements used, kept, possessed, or controlled by them for carrying out the unlawful purposes for which the combinations and conspiracies are organized, as commanded by said proclamation, but do still persist in the unlawful combinations and conspiracies aforesaid.

Now therefore, I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution of the United States, and the act of Congress aforesaid, do hereby declare that, in my judgment, the public safety especially requires that the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus be suspended to the end that such rebellion may be overthrown, and do hereby suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus within the counties of Spartanburg, York, Marion, Chester, Laurens, Newberry, Fairfield, Lancaster, and Chesterfield, in said State of South Carolina in respect to all persons arrested by the marshal of the United States for the said district of South Carolina or by any of his deputies, or by any military officer of the United States, or by any soldier or citizen acting under the orders of said marshal, deputy, or such military officer within any one of said counties charged with any violation of the act of Congress aforesaid during the continuance of such rebellion.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

WHEREAS satisfactory information has been received by me, through Don Mauricio Lopez Roberts, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of Spain, that the government of that country has abolished the discriminating duties heretofore imposed on merchandise imported from all other countries excepting the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, into Spain and the adjacent islands, in vessels of the United States, said abolition to take effect from and after the third day of January next.

By the President of the United States of America

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the act of Congress approved June 25th, 1868 constituted, on and after that date, eight hours a day's work for all laborers, workmen and mechanics employed by or on behalf of the government of the United States,

And whereas on the nineteenth day of May in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, by executive proclamation, it was directed that from and after that date no reduction should be made in the wages paid by the government by the day to such laborers, workmen, and mechanics on account of such reduction of the hours of labor,

And whereas it is now represented to me that the act of Congress and the proclamation aforesaid have not been strictly observed by all officers of the government having charge of such laborers workmen and mechanics,

Now therefore, I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States, do hereby again call attention to the act of Congress aforesaid and direct all officers of the executive department of the government having charge of the employment of laborers, workmen, or mechanics employed by or on behalf of the government of the United States to make no reduction in the wages paid by the government by the day to such laborers, workmen, and mechanics on account of the reduction of the hours of labor.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this eleventh day of May, in the year of our Lord [SEAL] one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-sixth.

U S GRANT.

By the President
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State

By the President of the United States of America

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the act of Congress approved May 22 1872, removes all political disabilities imposed by the third section of the fourteenth article of amendments to the Constitution of the United States from all persons whomsoever, except Senators and Representatives of the Thirty sixth and thirty seventh Congresses and officers in the judicial, military, and naval service of the United States, heads of departments, and foreign ministers of the United States; and whereas, it is represented to me that there are now pending in the several circuit and district courts of the United States proceedings by quo warranto, under the fourteenth section of the act of Congress approved May 31, 1870 to remove from office certain persons who are alleged to hold said offices in violation of the provisions of said article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and also penal prosecutions against such persons under the fifteenth section of the act of Congress aforesaid;

Now therefore I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States, do hereby direct all district attorneys having charge of such proceedings and prosecutions to dismiss and discontinue the same, except as to persons who may be embraced in the exceptions named in the act of Congress first above cited.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this first day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand [SEAL] eight hundred and seventy two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety sixth.

U S GRANT

By the President
HAMILTON FISH Secretary of State

[GENERAL NATURE—No 129.]

AN ACT for the better security of bank reserves, and to facilitate bank clearing-house exchanges.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to receive United States notes on deposit, without interest, from national banking associations, in sums not less than ten thousand dollars, and to issue certificates therefor in such form as the Secretary may prescribe, in denominations of not less than five thousand dollars, which certificates shall be payable on demand in United States notes, at the place where the deposits were made.

SEC 2. That the United States notes so deposited in the treasury of the United States shall not be counted as part of the legal reserve, but the certificates issued therefor may be held and counted by national banks as part of their legal reserve, and may be accepted in the settlement of clearing house balances at the places where the deposits therefor were made.

SEC 3. That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to authorize any expansion or contraction of the currency, and the United States notes for which such certificates are issued, or other United States notes of like amount shall be held as special deposits in the treasury, and used only for the redemption of such certificates.

Approved, June 8, 1872

[GENERAL NATURE—No 142.]

AN ACT for the restoration to market of certain lands in Michigan.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the lands remaining undisposed of in the reservation made for the Ottawa and Chippewa Indians of Michigan by the treaty of July thirty first, eighteen hundred and fifty five, shall be restored to market by proper notice, under direction of the Secretary of the Interior, as hereinafter provided.

SEC 2. That said unoccupied lands shall be open to homestead entry for six months from the passage of this act by Indians only of said tribes who shall have not made selections or purchases under said treaty, including such members of said tribes as have become of age since the expiration of the six years named in the treaty, and any Indian so entitled shall be permitted to make his homestead entry at the local office within the six months aforesaid of not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, or one-quarter section of minimum or eighty acres of double minimum land, on making proper proof of his right under such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior: Provided, That the collector of customs for the district in which said land is situated is hereby authorized, and it is made his duty to select for such minor children as would be entitled under this law as heirs of any Indian.

SEC 3. That all actual, bona fide settlers or any of said lands who settled prior to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy two, shall be entitled to enter either under the homestead laws or to pay for at the minimum or double minimum price, as the case may be, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres of the former or eighty acres of the latter class of land on making proof his settlement and continued residence before the expiration of six months from the passage of this act.

SEC. 4. That all selections by Indians heretofore made and regularly reported and recognized as valid and proper by the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs, shall be patented to the respective Indians making the same, and all sales heretofore made and regularly made where the same are regular and not in conflict with such selections, or with any other valid adverse right, except of the United States, are hereby confirmed, and patents shall issue thereon as in other cases according to law.

SEC. 5. That immediately after the expiration of said six months, the Secretary shall proceed to [illegible]

Approved, June [illegible]

CONVENTION between the United States and the German Empire Respecting Consuls and Trade-marks. Signed December 11 1871. Exchanged April 29, 1872. Proclaimed June 1 1872.

By the President of the United States of America

A PROCLAMATION

Whereas a convention between the United States of America and the German Empire, relating to the rights privileges immunities and duties of consuls and to the protection of trade-marks, was signed at Berlin on the eleventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, by their respective plenipotentiaries:

And whereas a protocol thereto was signed by the said plenipotentiaries on the twenty-ninth day of April last, which convention and protocol, in the English and German languages, are word for word as follows:

The President of the United States of America, and His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia, in the name of the German Empire, led by the wish to define the rights, privileges, immunities, and duties of the respective consular agents, have agreed upon the conclusion of a consular convention, and for that purpose have appointed their plenipotentiaries, namely:

The President of the United States of America, George Bancroft, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the said States, near His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia, Bernhard König, his Privy Councillor of Legation who have agreed to and signed the following articles:

ARTICLE I

Each of the contracting parties agrees to receive from the other consuls-general, consuls, vice consuls, and consular agents in all its ports, cities and places, except those where it may not be convenient to recognize such officers. This reservation, however, shall not apply to one of the contracting parties without also applying to every other power.

ARTICLE II.

The consuls-general, consuls, vice consuls, and consular agents shall be reciprocally received and recognized, on the presentation of their commissions, in the forms established in their respective countries. The necessary exequatur for the exercise of their functions shall be furnished to them free of charge and, on the exhibition of this instrument, they shall be admitted at once and without difficulty by the territorial authorities federal, state, or communal, judicial or executive, of the ports, cities and places of their residence and district to the enjoyment of the prerogatives reciprocally granted. The government that furnishes the exequatur reserves the right to withdraw the same on a statement of the reasons for which it has thought proper to do so.

ARTICLE III

The respective consuls-general, consuls, vice consuls or consular agents, as well as their chancellors and secretaries, shall enjoy in the two countries all privileges, exemptions and immunities which have been granted or may in future be granted to the agents of the same rank of the most favored nation. Consular officers not being citizens of the country where they are accredited, shall enjoy, in the country of their residence personal immunity from arrest or imprisonment except in the case of crimes, exemption from military billetings and contributions, from military service of every sort, and other public duties, and from all direct or personal or sumptuary taxes, duties, and contributions whether federal, state or municipal. If, however, the said consular officers are or become owners of property in the country in which they reside, or engage in commerce, they shall be subject to the same taxes and imposts and to the same jurisdiction, as citizens of the country, property holders or merchants. But under no circumstances shall their official income be subject to any tax. Consular officers who engage in commerce shall not plead their consular privileges to avoid their commercial liabilities. Consular officers of either character shall not in any event be interfered with in the exercise of their official functions, further than is indispensable for the administration of the laws of the country.

ARTICLE IV.

Consuls general, consuls, vice consuls and consular agents may place over the outer door of their offices or of their dwellings the arms of their nation, with the proper inscription indicative of the office. And they may also hoist the flag of their country on the consular edifice, except in places where a legation of their country is established.

They may also hoist their flag on board any vessel employed by them in port for the discharge of their duty.

ARTICLE V.

The consular archives shall be at all times inviolable and under no pretence whatever shall the local authorities be allowed to examine or seize the papers forming part of them. When, however, a consular officer is engaged in other business the papers relating to the consulate shall be kept in a separate enclosure.

The offices and dwellings of consuls missi who are not citizens of the country of their residence shall be at all times inviolable. The local authorities shall not, except in the case of the pursuit for crimes under any pretext invade them. In no case shall they examine or seize the papers there deposited. In no event shall these offices or dwellings be used as places of asylum.

ARTICLE VI.

In the event of the death, prevention or absence of consuls general, consuls, vice-consuls and consular agents their chancellors or secretaries, whose official character may have previously been made known to the respective authorities in Germany or in the United States may temporarily exercise their functions, and while thus acting, they shall enjoy all the rights, prerogatives and immunities granted by this convention to the incumbents.

ARTICLE VII

Consuls-general and consuls may, with the approbation of their respective governments appoint vice-consuls and consular agents in the cities, ports, and places within their consular jurisdiction. These officers may be citizens of Germany, of the United States, or of any other country. They shall be furnished with a commission by the consul who appoints them and under whose orders they are to act, or by the government of the country which he represents. They shall enjoy the privileges stipulated for consular officers in this convention subject to the exceptions specified in article III.

ARTICLE VIII

Consuls general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents shall have the right to apply to the authorities of the respective countries, whether federal or local, judicial or executive, within the extent of their consular district, for the redress of any infraction of the treaties and conventions existing between the two countries, or of international law, to ask information of said authorities, and to address said authorities to the end of protecting the rights and interests of their countrymen especially in cases of the absence of the latter, in which cases such consuls, etc shall be presumed to be their legal representatives. If due notice should not be taken of such application the consular officers aforesaid, in the absence of a diplomatic agent of their country may apply directly to the government of the country where they reside.

ARTICLE IX.

Consuls general, consuls, vice-consuls or consular agents of the two countries or their chancellors shall have the right conformably to the laws and regulations of their country—

1. To take at their office or dwelling, at the residence of the parties, or on board of vessels of their own nation, the depositions of the captains and crews of vessels, of passengers on board of them, of merchants, or any other citizens of their own country.

2. To receive and verify unilateral acts, wills and bequests of their countrymen and any and all acts of agreement entered upon between citizens of their own country and between such citizens and the citizens or other inhabitants of the country where they reside and also all contracts between the latter, provided they relate to property situated or to business to be transacted in the territory of the nation by which the said consular officers are appointed.

All such acts of agreement and other instruments and also copies and translations thereof when duly authenticated by such consul general, consul, vice-consul or consular agent under his official seal shall be received by public officials and in courts of justice as legal documents or as authenticated copies as the case may be, and shall have the same force and effect as if drawn up or authenticated by competent public officers of one or the other of the two countries.

ARTICLE X.

In case of the death of any citizen of Germany in the United States, or of any citizen of the United States in the German Empire, without having in the country of his decease any known heirs or testamentary executors by him appointed the competent local authorities shall at once inform the nearest consular officer of the nation to which the deceased belongs of the circumstances, in order that the necessary information may be immediately forwarded to parties interested.

The said consular officer shall have the right to appear personally or by delegate in all proceedings on behalf of the absent heirs or creditors until they are duly represented.

In all successions to inheritances citizens of each of the contracting parties shall pay in the country of the other such duties only as they would be liable to pay if they were citizens of the country in which the property is situated or the judicial administration of the same may be exercised.

ARTICLE XI

Consuls general, consuls, vice-consuls and consular agents of the two countries are exclusively charged with the inventorying and the safe-keeping of goods and effects of every kind left by sailors or passengers on ships of their nation who die either on board ship or on land during the voyage or in the port of destination.

ARTICLE XII

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents shall be at liberty to go to either in person or by proxy on board vessels of their nation admitted to entry and to examine the officers and crews, to examine the ships papers, to receive declarations concerning their voyage, their destination and the incidents of the voyage; also to draw up manifests and lists of freight to facilitate the entry and clearance of their vessels, and finally to accompany the said officers or crews before the judicial or administrative authorities of the country to assist them as their interpreters or agents.

The judicial authorities and custom house officials shall in no case proceed to the examination or search of merchant-vessels without having given previous notice to the consular officers of the nation to which the said vessels belong in order to enable the said consular officers to be present.

They shall also give due notice to the said consular officers in order to enable them to be present at any depositions or statements to be made in courts of law or before local magistrates by officers or persons belonging to the crew thus to prevent errors or false interpretations which might impede the correct administration of justice. The notice to consuls, vice consuls or consular agents shall name the hour fixed for such proceedings. Upon the non appearance of the said officers or their representatives the case may be proceeded with in their absence.

ARTICLE XIII

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls or consular agents shall have exclusive charge of the internal order of the merchant vessels of their nation, and shall have the exclusive power to take cognizance of and to determine differences of every kind which may arise, either at sea or in port between the captains, officers and crews, and specially in reference to wages and the execution of mutual contracts. Neither any court or authority shall on any pretext interfere in these differences except in cases where the differences on board ship are of a nature to disturb the peace and public order in port, or on shore, or when persons other than the officers and crew of the vessel are parties to the disturbance.

Except as aforesaid, the local authorities shall confine themselves to the rendering of efficient aid to the consuls, when they may ask it in order to arrest and hold all persons, whose names are borne on the ship's articles and whom they may deem it necessary to detain. Those persons shall be arrested at the sole request of the consuls, addressed in writing to the local authorities and supported by an official extract from the register of the ship or the list of the crew and shall be held during the whole time of their stay in the port, at the disposal of the consuls. Their release shall be granted only at the request of the consuls, made in writing.

The expenses of the arrest and detention of those persons shall be paid by the consuls.

ARTICLE XIV

Consuls general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents may arrest the officers, sailors, and all other persons making part of the crews of ships-of-war or merchant vessels of their nation who may be guilty or be accused of having deserted said ships and vessels for the purpose of sending them on board or back to their country.

To that end, the consuls of Germany in the United States shall apply to either the federal, state or municipal courts or authorities; and the consuls of the United States in Germany shall apply to any of the competent authorities and make a request in writing for the deserter supporting it by an official extract of the register of the vessel and the list of the crew, or by other official documents, to show that the men whom they claim belong to said crew. Upon such request alone thus supported and without the exaction of any oath from the consuls, the deserter (not being citizens of the country where the demand is made either at the time of their shipping or of their arrival in the port) shall be given up to the consuls. All aid and protection shall be furnished them for the pursuit, seizure, and arrest of the deserters who shall be taken to the prisons of the country and there detained at the request and at the expense of the consuls until the said consuls may find an opportunity of sending them away.

If however such opportunity should not present itself within the space of three months counting from the day of the arrest the deserters shall be set at liberty, and shall not again be arrested for the same cause.

ARTICLE XV

In the absence of an agreement to the contrary between the owners, freighters, and insurers, all damages suffered at sea by the vessels of the two countries, whether they enter port voluntarily or are forced by stress of weather, shall be settled by the consuls general, consuls, vice-consuls and consular agents of the respective countries. If however, any inhabitant of the country, or citizen, or subject of a third power, shall be interested in the matter and the parties cannot agree, the competent local authorities shall decide.

ARTICLE XVI.

In the event of a vessel belonging to the government, or owned by a citizen of one of the two contracting parties being wrecked or cast on shore, on the coast of the other, the local authorities shall inform the consul-general, consul, vice-consul, or consular agent of the district of the occurrence, or if there be no such consular agency they shall inform the consul-general, consul, vice-consul, or consular agent of the nearest district.

All proceedings relative to the salvage of American vessels wrecked or cast on shore in the territorial waters of the German Empire shall take place in accordance with the laws of Germany, and reciprocally, all measures of salvage relative to German vessels wrecked or cast on shore in the territorial waters of the United States shall take place in accordance with the laws of the United States.

The consular authorities have in both countries to intervene only to [illegible] proceedings having relation to the repair and revictualling, or if necessary, to the sale of the vessel wrecked or cast on shore.

[illegible]

In case of a doubt concerning the nationality of a shipwrecked vessel [illegible] the direction of [illegible] this arrangement.

All merchandise and goods not destined for consumption in the country where the wreck takes place, shall be free of all duties.

ARTICLE XVII

With regard to the marks or labels of goods or of their packages and also with regard to patterns and marks of manufacture and trade the citizens of Germany shall enjoy in the United States of America, and American citizens shall enjoy in Germany, the same protection as native citizens.

ARTICLE XVIII

The present convention shall remain in force for the space of ten years counting from the day of the exchange of the ratifications, which shall be exchanged at Berlin within the period of six months.

In case neither party gives notice, twelve months before the expiration of the said period of ten years of its intention not to renew this convention, it shall remain in force one year longer, and so on, from year to year until the expiration of a year from the day on which one of the parties shall have given such notice.

In faith whereof the plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed this convention.

Berlin the 11th of December 1871.

GEO BANCROFT.
[L. S.]

The undersigned met this day in order to effect the exchange of the ratifications of the consular convention signed on the 11th day of December 1871, between the United States of America and Germany.

Before proceeding to this act the undersigned Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America declared—

1. That in accordance with the instruction given him by his government, with the advice and consent of the Senate, the expression "property," used in the English text of Articles III and IX. is to be construed as meaning and intending real estate.

2. That, according to the laws and the Constitution of the United States Article X. applies not only to persons of the male sex but also to persons of the female sex.

After the undersigned, president of the office of the Chancellor of the Empire had expressed his concurrence with this declaration, the acts of ratification, found to be in good and due form, were exchanged and the present protocol was in duplicate executed.

Berlin, the 29th April, 1872.

GEO BANCROFT.
DELBRUECK.

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Berlin on the twenty ninth day of April last:

Now therefore be it known that I, ULYSSES S GRANT, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention and protocol to be made public to the end that the same, and every clause and part thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this first day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand [SEAL] eight hundred and seventy two and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety sixth.

U S GRANT

By the President
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State

By the President of the United States of America

A PROCLAMATION

Whereas by an act of Congress, entitled "An act to enforce the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and for other purposes," approved the twentieth day of April, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy one, power is given to the President of the United States, when, in his judgment, the public safety shall require it, to suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus in any State or part of a State, whenever combinations and conspiracies exist in such State or part of a State for the purpose of depriving any portion or class of the people of such State of the rights, privileges, immunities and protection named in the Constitution of the United States, and secured by the act of Congress aforesaid, and whenever such combinations and conspiracies do so obstruct and hinder the execution of the laws of any such State, and of the United States as to deprive the people aforesaid of the rights, privileges, immunities, and protection aforesaid, and do oppose and obstruct the laws of the United States and their due execution, and impede and obstruct the due course of justice under the same and whenever such combinations shall be organized and armed, and so numerous and powerful as to be able by violence either to overthrow or to set at defiance the constituted authorities of said State and of the United States within such State and whenever by reason of said causes, the conviction of such offenders and the preservation of the public peace shall become in such State or part of a State impracticable,

And whereas such unlawful combinations and conspiracies for the purposes aforesaid are declared by the act of Congress aforesaid to be rebellion against the Government of the United States,

And whereas, by said act of Congress it is provided that, before the President shall suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus, he shall first have made proclamation commanding such insurgents to disperse,

And whereas on the third day of the present month of November the President of the United States did issue his proclamation, reciting therein among other things, that such combinations and conspiracies did then exist in the county of Union, in the State of South Carolina, and commanding thereby all persons composing such unlawful combinations and conspiracies to disperse and retire peaceably to their homes within five days from the date thereof, and to deliver either to the marshal of the United States for the district of South Carolina or to any of his deputies, or to any military officer of the United States within said county, all arms, ammunition, uniforms, disguises and other means and implements used, kept, possessed or controlled by them for carrying out the unlawful purposes for which the said combinations and conspiracies are organized,

And whereas the insurgents engaged in such unlawful combinations and conspiracies within the county aforesaid have not dispersed and retired peaceably to their respective homes and have not delivered to the marshal of the United States, or to any of his deputies, or to any military officer of the United States within said county, all arms, ammunition, uniforms, disguises, and other means and implements used, kept, or possessed, or controlled by them for carrying out the unlawful purposes for which the combinations and conspiracies are organized, as commanded by said proclamation, but do still persist in the unlawful combinations and conspiracies aforesaid.

Now, therefore, I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution of the United States, and the act of Congress aforesaid, do hereby, declare that, in my judgment, the public safety especially requires that the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus be suspended, to the end that such rebellion may be overthrown, and do hereby suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus within the county of Union, in said State of South Carolina, in respect to all persons arrested by the marshal of the United States for the said district of South Carolina, or by any of his deputies or by any military officer of the United States, or by any soldier or citizen acting under the orders of said marshal, deputy or such military officer within said county, charged with any violation of the act of Congress aforesaid during the continuance of such rebellion.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this tenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one [SEAL] thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety sixth.

U S GRANT

By the President
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State

CONVENTION between the United States of America and the Austro Hungarian Empire. Trade marks. Concluded November 25 1871. Exchanged April 12, 1872. Proclaimed June 1 1872.

By the President of the United States of America

A PROCLAMATION

Whereas a convention between the United States of America and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria and Hungary relating to the protection of trade marks was signed at Vienna by their respective plenipotentiaries on the twenty fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy one, the original of which convention in the English, Hungarian and German languages, is, word for word as follows:

The United States of America and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, &c and Apostolic King of Hungary desiring to secure in their respective territories a guarantee of property in trade marks have resolved to conclude a special convention for this purpose, and have named as their Plenipotentiaries

The President of the United States of America John Jay their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America to His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria and Apostolic King of Hungary, the Count Julius Andrassy of Csik Szent Kiraly and Kraszna Horka, His Majesty's Privy Councillor and Minister of the Imperial House and of Foreign Affairs, Grand Cross of the order of St Stephen, &c., &c., &c., who have agreed to sign the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

Every reproduction of trade marks which, in the countries or territories of the one of the contracting parties are affixed to certain merchandise to prove its origin and quality is forbidden in the countries or territories of the other of the contracting parties and shall give to the injured party ground for such action or proceeding to prevent such reproduction and to recover damages for the same as may be authorized by the laws of the country in which the counterfeit is proven, just as if the plaintiff were a citizen of that country.

The exclusive right to use a trade-mark for the benefit of citizens of the United States in the Austro Hungarian Empire, or of citizens of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy in the territory of the United States cannot exist for a longer period than that fixed by the law of the country for its own citizens. If the trade-mark has become public property in the country of its origin it shall be equally free to all in the countries or territories of the other of the two contracting parties.

ARTICLE II

If the owners of trade-marks residing in the countries or territories of the one of the contracting parties wish to secure their rights in the countries or territories of the other of the contracting parties, they must deposit duplicate copies of those marks in the Patent Office at Washington and in the Chambers of Commerce and Trade in Vienna and Pesth.

ARTICLE III.

The present arrangement shall take effect ninety days after the exchange of ratifications and shall continue in force for ten years from this date.

In case neither of the high contracting parties gives notice of its intention to discontinue this convention twelve months before its expiration, it shall remain in force one year from the time that either of the high contracting parties announces its discontinuance.

ARTICLE IV

The ratifications of this present convention shall be exchanged at Vienna within twelve months or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention as well in English as in German and Hungarian, and have affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done at Vienna the twenty-fifth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy one in the ninety-sixth year of the Independence of the United States of America, and in the twenty third year of the reign of His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty.

[L. S.] JOHN JAY
[L. S.] ANDRASSY

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 144.]

AN ACT to repeal so much of section six of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, and for other purposes, approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty nine, as prohibits promotions in the Engineer department of the army.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of section six of an act entitled, "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy and for other purposes, approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty nine, as prohibits promotions and new appointments in the Engineer department be, and the same is hereby, repealed: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall authorize promotion in said department above the grade of colonel.

Approved, June 10, 1872

[GENERAL NATURE—No 136.]

AN ACT to amend section five of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government for the year eighteen hundred and forty-one," approved March three, eighteen hundred and forty-one, and to authorize the proper construction thereof.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the fifth section of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government for the year eighteen hundred and forty-one," approved March three, eighteen hundred and forty-one, which [illegible] and limited, the compensation of [illegible] be amended and shall be construed to apply to all surveyors of [illegible] performing, or having performed, the duties of [illegible] be entitled to receive the same compensation, as is allowed to collectors by said act of March third, eighteen hundred and forty-one, for like services in the settlement of their accounts with the treasury: [illegible]

Approved, June 6, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 143.]

AN ACT to refund duties paid on goods wares, and merchandise remaining in bond or store on the first day of August, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled That whenever it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that parties are entitled to refund of duties paid on goods wares and merchandise remaining in public stores or bonded warehouse on the first day of August eighteen hundred and seventy-two, under the provisions of the eighth section of the act approved June six eighteen hundred and seventy two "An act to reduce duties on imports and to reduce internal taxes and for other purposes" it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to draw his warrant upon the Treasurer directing said Treasurer to refund the same out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, June 10 1872

[GENERAL NATURE—No 131.]

AN ACT to extend the provisions of an act entitled "An act for the final adjustment of private land claims in the States of Florida, Louisiana and Missouri and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the act entitled "An act for the final adjustment of private land claims in the States of Florida, Louisiana and Missouri, and for other purposes," approved June twenty-second eighteen hundred and sixty, be and the same are hereby, extended, and the same shall continue in force for a period of three years from and after the passage of this act.

SEC 2. That all persons claiming lands as specified in the first section of said act may have their claims confirmed in accordance with the forms and in the manner prescribed in said act in all cases where it shall be satisfactorily proved that the claimants, and those from whom they derive title have held continuous possession of the lands claimed from the date of the cession to the United States of the territory out of which the States of Florida, Louisiana, and Missouri were formed.

Approved, June 10, 1872

[GENERAL NATURE—No 141.]

AN ACT to authorize the sale of certain public property.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby authorized and directed to sell in [illegible] or in such subdivisions as shall [illegible] secure the greatest amount of money [illegible] public auction or by inviting proposals for the purchase thereof and in either case to the highest bidder all the lands and tenements belonging to the United States at Rome, New York, Vergennes, Vermont, Fayetteville, North Carolina, Mount Vernon, Alabama, and Chattahoochee, Florida, now or heretofore used for arsenal purposes and known, respectively, as Rome arsenal, Champlain arsenal, North Carolina arsenal, Mount Vernon arsenal, and Apalachicola arsenal, also the captured lands and tenements belonging to the United States at Shreveport, Louisiana, Marshall and Jefferson, Texas, and in Marion and Davis counties, Texas, and a tract of forty acres of land, more or less situated about two and one half miles from the present United States arsenal at Augusta, Georgia, which comprises the site of the old United States arsenal and any adjoining land purchased by the so-called "confederate States" which fell to the United States as captured property, and which has not hitherto been sold, and all the material and buildings of the powder works erected by the so-called confederate government thereon: Provided, That no sale shall be made under this act until the time terms place, and mode thereof shall have been published in one of the principal newspapers in the city of Washington in two of the principal papers printed in the capital of the State and one paper printed in the county in which the arsenal or lands to be sold are situated for the space of sixty days prior to the sale. If no newspaper is printed in the county where the property to be sold is situated, then the notice shall be published in a newspaper printed in any adjoining county.

SEC 2. That the terms of payment for the property above to be sold shall be in all cases not less than one fourth cash and the remainder on a credit of one, two, and three years, with interest at six per centum per annum, secured by land and surety from the purchaser or purchasers and the Secretary of War is empowered and required on receiving the purchase money in full to execute all necessary deeds of said property to the purchaser or purchasers thereof on behalf of the United States.

SEC 3. That the proceeds of said sales, after paying the necessary expenses thereof shall, upon receipt of the same be paid by the Secretary of War into the treasury.

Approved June 10, 1872

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$5000 REWARD is offered for a better Remedy than ADAMSON'S BOTANIC COUGH BALSAM, for the cure of Colds Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup Bronchitis, Soreness of Lungs, Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of a like nature.

The following are a few of the names of those who have used this Remedy. Mrs Gov Coney, Anson P. Morrill ex Governor, Hon J. J. Eveleth, Mayor of Augusta, Rev Dr Torsey, of Kent's Hill, Rev Dr Ricker, Rev D. B. Randall, Rev E. Martin, Dr Ayer, Rev C. F. Penney, Rev G. W. Quimby, Rev W. A. Drew, Rev H. F. Wood, Col F. M. Drew, Sec'y of State, Rev F. W. Smith, Col Geo W. Stanley, President First National Bank, S. W. Lane, Sec Senate, Warren & Alden.

ADAMSON'S BOTANIC COUGH BALSAM prepared by F. W. Kinsman, of this city has already attained a substantial reputation throughout the country. The names of those who have tested its remedial properties and recommend its use are of the highest standing in the community, and ought to be a sufficient guaranty of this popular medicine.—[Maine Farmer, March 28, 1872

It contains no

Opium, Calomel or Mineral Poison

and can be taken by the most delicate [illegible]

$5000 REWARD!!

$1000 REWARD!

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Beware of Counterfeits And Imitations.

The high reputation gained by Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and Consumption has given rise to spurious compounds which are peddled out through the country *called the same*. The genuine Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam is prepared only by F. W. Kinsman the inventor and sole proprietor. To protect yourselves from imposition, examine the bottle and see that the words "F W Kinsman Druggist Augusta, Me." are blown in the glass of the bottle.

Having examined the formula from which Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam is prepared, we recommend it as a safe and reliable medicine for the cure of coughs, colds, whooping cough, asthma, &c., &c.

GEO W Martin, M. D., Augusta, Me.
L. H. STERNS, M. D.,

Price 35 and 75 cents. Large bottles the cheapest.

$5000 Reward for a Better Article!

$1000 for a case it will not cure!

FRANK W. KINSMAN, Proprietor

Wholesale Agents, Warren L. Alden & Co., Bangor, John F. Henry & Co., New York. G. C. Goodwin & Co., Boston, J. W. Perkins & Co., Portland. For sale by J. F. PATTEN, Granite Block, and BLOOD & ROWE, No. 12 Exchange Street and HARLOW & SWEET, 4 Smith Block and H. H. BUTLER, 3 Kenduskeag Block, Bangor.

May 30 s72 d&wly6m nov19

Choirs, Musical Classes, Conventions, Academies.

ATTENTION.

to the following Choice List of NEW CANTATAS! ORATORIOS! ANTHEMS!

New and attractive Cantatas

FORTY SIXTH PSALM *Dudley Buck.* 1 00
FESTIVAL CANTATA *Eugene Thayer.* 1 25
GOUNOD'S CHORAL MUSIC 50
Well worthy of careful study.
MUSICAL ENTHUSIAST. *Hewitt.* 50
An amusing and very melodious musical extravaganza.

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Fine effective compositions.

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IN PRESS—NEARLY READY.

WEBER'S DANCE MUSIC. Violin and Piano. 1 00

The above books sent, post-paid, for retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
[illegible] d&wly6m

European and North American Railway

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

1872-[illegible]

Commencing MONDAY [illegible]

Train leaves Bangor [illegible] St John [illegible] [illegible] due at St John at [illegible]

Returning will leave St [illegible] be due at Bangor at 6 [illegible] M

A mixed train [illegible]

[illegible] P. M. the day following at [illegible]

Returning [illegible] St John at [illegible] M [illegible] 7.30 A M

[illegible]

Bangor [illegible]

Maine Central R[illegible]

WINTER A[illegible]

Dec. 2, 18[illegible]

Passenger trains [illegible]

[illegible] 6.16 A M [illegible]

[illegible] Express [illegible]

[illegible] Mixed [illegible]

[illegible] A M arrive in B[illegible]

Passenger [illegible]

[illegible] Mixed train [illegible]

Passenger [illegible]

Freight train [illegible] at 4.40 P M

[illegible] D[illegible]

Bangor and Piscataquis

1872-[illegible]

WINTER A[illegible]

On and after MONDAY [illegible] will run as

Leaving Bangor, via the [illegible]

8.00 A M and 1.00 P M [illegible]

6.00 P M Milo 10.40 A M [illegible]

and Foxcroft at [illegible] Guilford at [illegible] P M and 8.20 [illegible] M

Returning—Leave Guilford at [illegible] P M Dover and Foxcroft at [illegible] M, [illegible] and [illegible] town at [illegible] A M [illegible] 8.45 A M and 5 [illegible] P M

The train leaving [illegible] Guilford at [illegible] P M, [illegible]

The [illegible] train from Guilford in season to connect with the Night [illegible] Boston and the Night Express [illegible] arrives in Bangor in season to connect [illegible] M train for Guilford where stage connect with the stages [illegible] Abbot, Monson and Moosehead [illegible] stages connect with the stages [illegible] ville and Katahdin Iron Works and [illegible] for Sebec Lake

Bangor [illegible] 18

International Steamship

EASTPORT, CALAIS, A[illegible]

[illegible] WINDS[illegible]

Summer Arrang[illegible]

[illegible] NDAY

[illegible] MONDAY [illegible] WEDNESDAY [illegible]

[illegible] for Andr[illegible] and Houlton [illegible]

[illegible]

Maine Steamship Com[illegible]

New Arrangement

SEMI WEEKLY LINE

On and after the 18[illegible] fine [illegible] DIRIGO [illegible]

Leaving Galt's Wharf Portland every [illegible] Thursday, at 5 o'clock P M and leave Pier [illegible] New York, every [illegible] P M.

The DIRIGO and FRANCONIA [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Freight [illegible]

[illegible]

Pacific Mail Steam[illegible]

THROUGH [illegible]

California and [illegible]

FARES GREATLY [illegible]

Steamers [illegible]

10th 20th and 30t[illegible]

except when these days fall [illegible]

Dec [illegible] 30 [illegible] Seaboard for Aspinwall [illegible] with Steamer MONTANA.

One hundred pounds of baggage [illegible] adult. Medicines and attendance free

All departures connect closely for South and Central, Amer[illegible]

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA

Steamer Great R[illegible] Jan 1 1873

For freight, passage [illegible] for apply at the [illegible] CANAL Street [illegible]

F. R. BABY, Ag[illegible]

Or to C. L. BARTLETT & [illegible] Agents, 16 Broad Street, B[illegible] BLAKE, 9 Central St [illegible] June 28th 1869

STEERAGE FAR[illegible] REDUCED.

CUNARD STEAMSHIPS

SAILING [illegible] WEEKLY

DIRECT BETWEEN

BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL

Steerage Passage

$30 CURRENCY

EITHER WAY

Passengers [illegible]

Cunard Wharf, East B[illegible]

Passengers booked from [illegible] Londonderry, Glasgow [illegible]

DRAFTS FOR [illegible]

THE BANK OF IRELAND

For Cabin passage apply at [illegible] State street [illegible] agent office 99 State street [illegible]

JAMES ALEXANDER, Ag[illegible]

November 30 18[illegible]

Portland & Boston Steame[illegible]

The STAUNCH and SU[illegible] SEA Going Steamers

John Brooks and Mont[illegible]

will until further notice run as follows:

Leaving Atlantic Wharf for Bost[illegible] days excepted.)

At 7 o'clock P M

Returning leave India Wharf Boston [illegible] at 5 o'clock P M

These Steamers have been newly fitted up [illegible] steam apparatus for heating [illegible] and now afford the most [illegible] means of transportation between B[illegible] land

Passengers by this long established line obtain every comfort and convenience [illegible] take the cars at train [illegible] inconvenience of arriving late at night

Freight taken at low rates

Mark goods care P. S. Packet Co.

Fare, $1 50. State Rooms may be secured in advance by mail.

W. L. BILLINGS, Ag[illegible]

J. B. COYLE, Jr., Gen'l Agent, Port[illegible] April 12 [illegible]

ROYAL HOTEL

(FORMERLY STUBBS)

Opposite Custom House and Public [illegible]

Prince William Street

ST. JOHN, N. B.

DURING the past winter this house has been thoroughly renovated and refurnished. It will be re-opened on the 1st [illegible] next.

Having secured the services of Mr [illegible] as Manager, the proprietor [illegible] united efforts for the comfort of their [illegible] give entire satisfaction.

Terms $2,00 per day.

THOMAS F RAYMOND.

April 22.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine. sept9 wly

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BY

Bus

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CLOTHIN

M[illegible]

Frank

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